





# WRECK OF STEAMSHIP RIO MAKES SORROW HERE

	Aboard	Lost	Saved
Pilot, officers and white crew	32	20	12
Chinese crew	83	42	41
Cabin passengers	33	22	11
European stowage	16	13	3
Asiatic stowage	46	31	15
Total	210	128	82

## The Dead From Hawaii.

WILLIAM A. HENSHALL, Honolulu.  
MISS S. ROWENA JEHU, Honolulu.  
CHARLES E. JACOX, Honolulu.  
CHEONG YOUNG, Honolulu.  
DR. O. KAWAHARA, Honolulu.  
MRS. O. KAWAHARA, Honolulu.  
ANGELO GUSSONI, Spreckelsville plantation, Maui.  
MR. ODA, Japanese merchant, Honolulu.  
MR. TAKATA, Honolulu, a Japanese merchant.  
MRS. TAKATA, Honolulu.  
MR. SAKURAI, Japanese merchant, Honolulu.

## The Saved From Honolulu.

PROF. J. WADA, Honolulu.  
PH. NUSENBLATT, Honolulu.  
MISS FRANCES RIPLEY.  
Following is the list of passengers on the Rio who joined the vessel at Honolulu on February 12, as furnished by Collector of Customs Stackable:  
Mrs. S. W. Wakefield, Miss N. Wakefield, W. A. Henshall, Miss J. Henshall, W. A. Woodworth, Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, Mrs. O. Kawahara, O. Kawahara, A. G. Gassoni, A. W. Dodd, R. H. Long, Harry Guyan, Mrs. F. Ripley, Takata, Mrs. Takata, Sakenal, Oda, Wm. Caspar, C. E. Jacox, Ph. Nusenblatt.

NEWS of the sinking of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco harbor on February 22 and the fearful loss of life in consequence thereof gave Honolulu a fearful shock Saturday. Those who had relatives or friends on the vessel sorrowed over their sad fate or felt keenly the narrowness of escape. To all, however, the dread tidings brought a keen realization of the eternal presence of the death angel on the waste of waters separating these islands from the Mainland.

Thousands knew personally one or more of those who were drowned. Some were here to congratulate themselves that they had not taken passage on the wrecked liner.

Fate seems to have made a curious dispensation. Robert Lewers and family and Edwin Paris had booked on the Rio but waited for the Mariposa, while Charles E. Jacox, who was lost, boarded the Rio at the last moment. Only an hour or two before her sailing he determined at the persuasion of friends to go to San Francisco on the Pacific Mail boat.

William Henshall was hastening to California to see the aged father from whom he had been long separated and who had come from England to meet his son. For seven years they had not seen each other and the father had been in San Francisco a month already anticipating his son's arrival, when, in sight of that city, the ship on which that son was sunk with him.

When the Mariposa came Saturday morning and the first information of the catastrophe was told, people hardly believed it. Only when they saw the San Francisco papers or in the ex-

tra Advertiser the death list and read the details of the horror did they grasp the extent of the loss.

All Saturday morning the streets were thronged with people discussing the wreck and mourning those who had gone down. The Rio had so many years been a familiar sight to Honolulu and its captain and crew so well known and popular here that even the minor loss of the ship was deeply felt. The San Francisco papers of February 23 devoted pages to accounts of the Rio's sinking and give in detail the stories of the survivors.

## Passengers on the Rio.

The Chronicle has the list of lost and saved as follows:  
LOST, Cabin Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Rounseville Wildman, and their two children, Mrs. S. W. Wakefield and Miss Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, W. A. Henshall, Miss S. R. J. Henshall, Dr. and Mrs. O. Kawahara and their servant, Leong Cheung, Angelo Gussoni, Charles E. Jacox, Dr. A. W. Dodd, H. C. Matheson, Charles Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart, H. F. Seymour.  
Steerage.—Harry Guyan, Mr. and Mrs. Takata, Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Oda, F. Sato, Y. Sawaji, T. Kawamura, Z. Yamada, Mrs. Dika Hamaoka, Miss Hokiaseki, Miss M. Hamaoka, Sanjuro Tanuro.  
Chinese and Japanese in steerage, 21.  
Officers and Crew.—Capt. Wm. Ward, J. C. Johnson, John Rooney, C. J. Holland, D. A. Carvin, J. Brighton, R. T. Macdonald, W. A. Brady, W. A. Munro, William Savage, H. N. Lewis, J. H. Smith, Fred. B. Greenway, H. A. Scott, Paul Gluro, Edward Barwick, Mrs. J. L. Dohrman, A. Malcolm, J. A. McArthur, P. Walter Smith. Chinese in crew, 42.

## Saved.

Cabin passengers.—R. Holtz, E. C. Howell, Philip Harper, Russell Harper, J. K. Carpenter, Mrs. Kate West, Capt. Hecht, Miss Gabrielle Leharen, Mr. Nusenbaum, W. Brander, Mr. Iwada, William Caspar, R. H. Long, Miss Frances Ripley. Steerage.—Chinese and Japanese in steerage, 15. Pilot.—Frederick W. Jordan. Officers and Crew.—P. H. Herlihy, Dr. A. A. O'Neill, G. J. Englehardt, Graham Coghlan, F. Matheson, F. Lindstrom, D. H. Lane, Harry Donahue, E. N. Borg, Frank Cramp, J. Russell; Chinese in crew, 41.

The Call gives the following list:

## The Dead.

Passengers.—William Caspar, Honolulu; Dr. A. W. Dodd, dentist, Honolulu; Charles Dowdall, Shanghai; Fong Cheong, student en route to Europe, Honolulu; A. Gussino, Honolulu; Henry Guyon, Honolulu; W. A. Henshall, lawyer, Honolulu; A. Hart and wife, merchant, Shanghai; E. C. Hawley, joined at Honolulu; Charles E. Jacox, Honolulu; Miss R. Jehu, Alameda; O. Kawahara and wife, Honolulu; H. C. Matheson, merchant, Yokohama; Miss Kate Reidy, nurse to Wildman party; H. F. Seymour, Hongkong; Mrs. S. B. Wakefield and daughter, Naomi, of Oakland; Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, Honolulu; Miss Woodworth, Honolulu; Rounseville Wildman, Consul General of United States, Hongkong, wife and two children.

## The Saved.

Passengers.—William Brander, capital-

ist, London; J. K. Carpenter, capitalist, Oakland; Captain Hecht, Germany navy; Russell Harper, correspondent, from Kobe; K. Holtz, Shanghai; R. H. Long, from Honolulu; Mr. Nusenbaum, joined at Honolulu; Philip Nusenblatt, Oakland; Mrs. Frances Ripley, joined at Honolulu; Mrs. K. West, nurse from Hongkong; Miss G. Louraen, joined at Honolulu; J. Iwada, from Honolulu. The Examiner has also: Dr. Onkawara, wife and servant, and William McPhee, of Honolulu. The latter, however, is still here. He had written to his sister in San Francisco that he would sail on the Rio, and she so informed the San Francisco coroner.

## At the Hawaiian Hotel.

On February 13, the day on which the Rio arrived at this port from Yokohama, most of the passengers registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. Their names, rooms, and probable fate, as learned from the newspaper accounts, were as follows:

H. F. Seymour, Manila, lunch: Drowned.  
J. K. Carpenter, Java, No. 5, lunch: Saved.  
W. Brander, Jr., London; No. 37, lunch: Saved.  
Russell Harper, Nagasaki, Japan, lunch: Saved.  
Col. Olcott, Madras, HI, lunch: Remained in Honolulu.  
Walter F. Farquhar, London, lunch: No record.  
H. Cripps Matheson, London, lunch: Drowned.  
D. M. Walton, London, lunch: No record.  
Rev. D. D. and Mrs. Hough, London, lunch: No record.  
Captain Max Hecht, Germany, lunch: Saved.  
R. Holtz, Hartburg, Germany, lunch: Saved.

## W. A. Henshall Mourned.

Probably the news which shocked Honolulu deepest was that of the drowning of William A. Henshall, the well-known attorney. Mr. Henshall was on his way to meet his aged father, Rev. John A. Henshall of England, and left the City rather hurriedly. It was at first supposed that Mr. Henshall had gone to San Francisco on legal business which was to be kept a secret. His father, a clergyman of the English Church, had come from England, and had expressed a desire to meet his sons who were away from San Francisco. Mr. Henshall, upon receiving word of his father's presence in San Francisco, at once made his departure.

William Henshall was born in England and came to the United States when but a boy of seven. His father came to San Francisco, where William Henshall grew up and received his legal education. He came to Honolulu in 1885 and entered the office of Judge A. S. Hartwell, and in 1897 was admitted to the practice of law in all the Hawaiian courts. In 1897 he married Miss Helen Afongso. The deceased leaves a widow and a child. He was a Mason, and on Saturday the flag over the Masonic Temple was half-masted in his memory. His brother, George Henshall, resides in Honolulu and is a reporter on the Star. He may leave for San Francisco shortly. Two sisters, Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Powers, are residents of San Francisco, as is also another brother, Richard P. Henshall. A third brother is a corporal in the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry.

A sad feature in connection with the death of the attorney was that his wife had expected him to return to Honolulu on the Mariposa, and had gone to the wharf to meet him, in company with a sister. As the vessel steamed into the bay the passengers and did not see her husband. As the vessel neared the dock the news of the disaster was shouted to those upon the dock, and thus it was that the widow heard of her husband's sudden death. She reeled as if struck, and then asked for a paper. One was

fung over the rail and the list of the dead was scanned by her. As she saw the name of her husband she swooned and was removed from the scene by kindly hands and taken to her residence. Dr. Hodgins was summoned and everything possible done for the stricken widow.

When the Circuit Court opened on Saturday morning A. S. Hartwell addressed the presiding Judge, A. S. Humphreys, upon the death of his brother-at-law. As Mr. Henshall was a brother-in-law of the presiding Judge, the eloquence of Mr. Hartwell made the scene an affecting one. Mr. Hartwell asked that out of respect for the memory of the deceased the court be adjourned for the day. He was followed by Judge J. L. Kauikou. The court was adjourned. The Chronicle says: W. A. Henshall, among the lost, was a Honolulu lawyer under 30 years of age and was coming to San Francisco to meet his aged father, Rev. John Henshall of England, who has been waiting here four weeks to greet his elder son after their separation of seven years.

The day before the wreck the old gentleman, who is feeble and about 70 years of age, had a premonition that he would never again see his son. He spoke of this dread of the steamer's being already overdue, and of his desire to be cheered up a little by his associates.

News of the disaster came as a prostrating shock to the anxious parent. He was utterly crushed in spirit. He and his younger son, Richard P. Henshall, a law clerk with George W. Towle, Jr., at 503 California street, in this city, remained together mute and dejected in the depth of their grief.

When the father arrived here about a month ago he engaged rooms at 1223 California street, and a little while later his younger son moved there from 743 Pine street, to be with him and ready to greet the expected relative from Honolulu. There they were last night when the father crushed, the son bowed with his grief and worn out with long searching over the waters for a trace of his lost brother.

## Jacox was Popular.

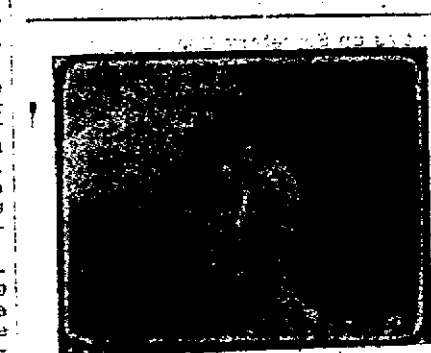
Charles E. Jacox, one of the drowned, was a young man who had made Honolulu his home off and on during the past two years. During the first year of his life in Honolulu he was connected with the Advertiser and the Bulletin offices. He went to the States and returned as a man of leisure. He became a social favorite in several homes in this City and has a large host of friends who will mourn him. He was lately an insurance agent, traveling for the most part on Maui. When in the City he stayed at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was instrumental in securing recognition for a Lodge of Elks in Honolulu and expected to greet the Exalted Ruler of that body while in San Francisco. He was born in Alabama, was about 27 years of age, and his father is said to be a wealthy railroad man. Jacox, on the night the Rio left this port, came down to the dock after the vessel was on her way out of the channel. He and his companion, A. W. Dodd, had a shore-boat and reached the Rio at the entrance to the channel and were taken aboard. Jacox, who had made up his mind to leave at the last moment, did not carry any baggage with him, and his effects are still in Honolulu.

## Miss Jehu Lived Here.

Miss S. Rowena Jehu, the young lady who was so well known among the business men and the legal fraternity, had resided in Honolulu for about two years. She came to Honolulu and went into the office of W. R. Castle as stenographer. She remained there for several months and left there to go into business for herself. She had an office in the Judd building on the second floor opposite the stairway, and was a general favorite. A short time before the vessel sailed she decided to visit her mother and sisters who reside in San Francisco. She was at her office until the day before the vessel sailed. She had many friends and was the pet of a group of young business women with whom she resided. The news of her death was a terrible shock to these friends. She intended to

return to Honolulu in a month or six weeks and resume her business as a stenographer.

The Examiner says: Miss Rowena Jehu, one of the ill-fated passengers on the Rio de Janeiro, was a resident of Alameda, where she and her family had resided for a long time. Her father was the late Detective Jehu, for many years on the San Francisco police force. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah Jehu, resided with the other members of the family at 1819 San Jose avenue. Miss Jehu was about 26 years of age and was educated in the public schools of Alameda. For several



MISS ROWENA JEHU, Who Was Drowned.

years she was employed as stenographer in the law office of Chickering, Gregory and Thomas in San Francisco. About two years ago she was offered and accepted a similar position in Honolulu, and was on her way home for a vacation when she met her death. Surviving her are four sisters, Misses Marion, Lizzie, Maude and Jennie Jehu. The latter is now traveling with the Bostonian Opera Company. She also left two brothers, Walter and Nat Jehu, and a half-sister, Mrs. Mary A. Evans. Miss Jehu was a talented singer, and had a wide circle of friends. A family party had been arranged to celebrate her home-coming. Preparations had been made for a time of feasting and rejoicing, but the dire disaster turned the house into a house of mourning.

## Cheong Young Perished.

Memorial services were held yesterday in Montague Hall at Mills Institute for Cheong Young, the young Chinese art student whose promising career was cut off by death in the shocking Rio disaster.

The platform at the head of the hall was decorated with potted palms and evergreens, and the doors and windows were overhung with palm leaves and foliage. Mr. Frank Damon of Mills Institute conducted the services, assisted by Professor Howell of the Anglo-Chi-

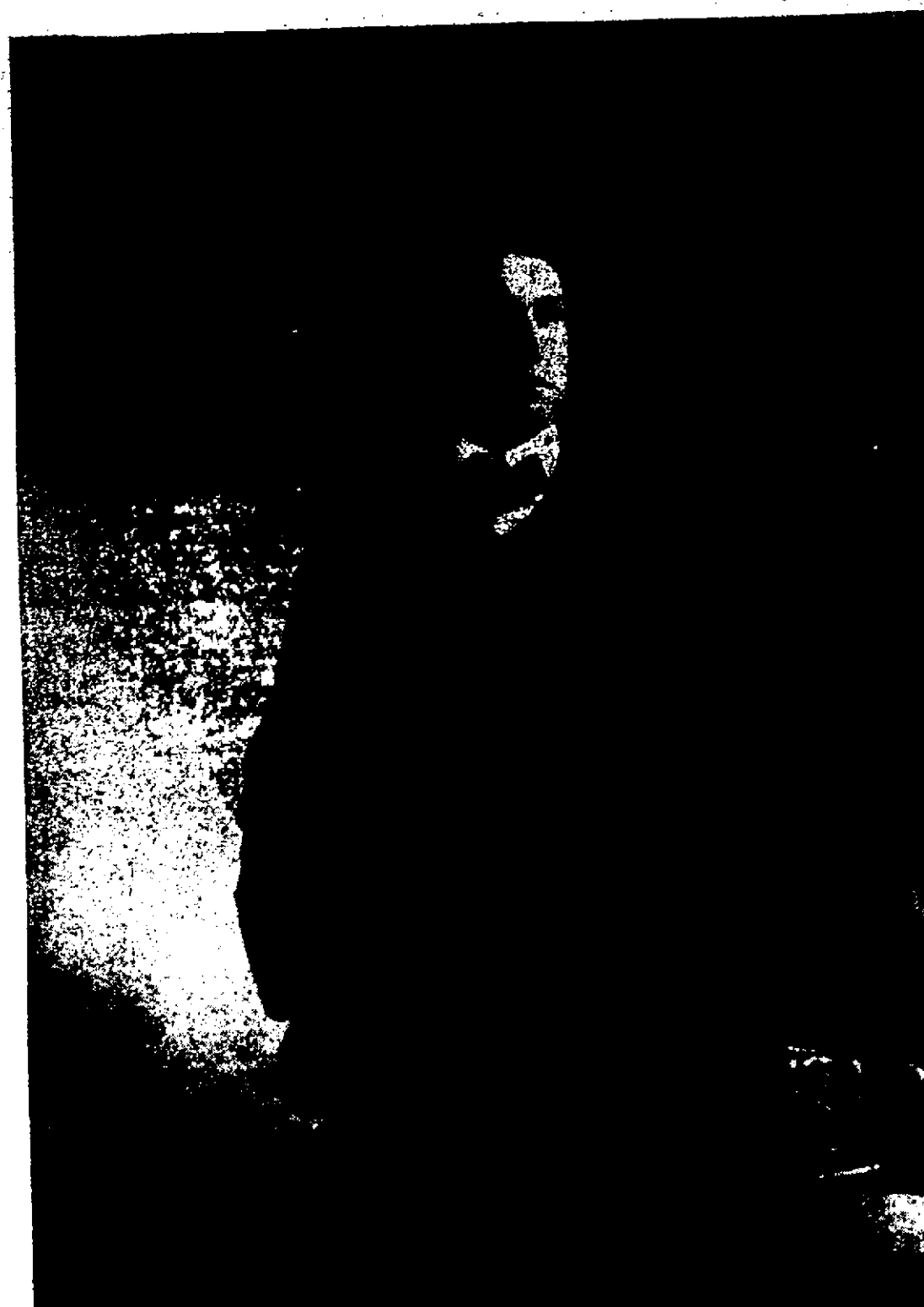
nese Academy and Professor Sturtevant of the Institute. Several teachers from Kawaihau were present, and a delegation consisting of representatives from the various Chinese schools of the City sat near the platform. About two hundred Chinese and white friends of the young student were present and the services were conducted in an impressive silence that bespoke the sincere grief felt by all who had known him.

Cheong Young was only 19 years of age, but during the five years he had been a pupil at the Institute had shown marked talent in art, and was accorded unusual credit as a student in other lines. A number of his paintings have been hung in the exhibitions of the Art League at different times, and received much favorable comment. He was very ambitious, and was on his way to San Francisco to enter upon a course at the Hopkins Art School when he met his death. He was to have resided with Professor Fryer, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of California, at Berkeley. He had studied under D. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. Kelly and other local teachers of art. He was prominent in all the inter-collegiate sports and was an athlete. He leaves two brothers, one Yeongs in aged 17, now a student at Mills Institute, and an older brother, Ah Lun, who has a clerical position with Hackfield and Company, this City. His father is a well-to-do business man of Wailuku, and the entire family have won the respect and friendship of all with whom they have come in contact. Cheong Young had adopted the English mode of dress and did not wear the Chinese queue. His teachers had anticipated a brilliant future for the bright young Chinese, and his death is a matter of deep grief and regret to them and his numerous other friends.

## Albert From Camp McKinley.

After having served his country as a soldier for ten years, C. W. Albert, a discharged soldier from Camp McKinley, met his death on the ill-fated steamer. Albert, who is an Indian, has been a regular Army soldier for a decade, and had just procured his discharge prior to the departure of the Rio from Honolulu on her last voyage. His name, for some reason, does not appear in the list of passengers, but nevertheless the officers stationed at Camp McKinley say he left for the Coast on the Rio. As there were others who went aboard at the last moment and whose names were not on the passenger list, Albert's body, if found, will in all probability be one which will be marked "Unknown." As a soldier Albert was well liked by his comrades and his officers speak in the highest terms of him. Just where he came from

(Continued on Page 2.)



CHARLES E. JACOX, ONE OF THE LOST



MISS FRANCES RIPLEY, WHO WAS RESCUED.



# WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The condition of Iowa is improving. The anti-slavery law has been rejected by the Senate.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt is now in Washington.

King Edward is now in Germany, and will visit Ireland.

Insane cold is reported from the States of the Middle West.

Philadelphia is to have a new line of steamers to England.

Heavy fog at London have recently caused many accidents.

The Thompson-Schley dispute had not been ended on February 15.

It is said that there was recently a mad-dog epidemic at Dawson.

Berthard is playing "Camille" in San Francisco with her old success.

Two more deaths from bubonic plague have occurred at Cape Town.

An unconfirmed rumor prevails in London that General Dewar has been taken.

The Philippine General Cailles offers \$10 Mexican specie for the heads of Americans.

A convention will meet at Caracas to name a candidate for President of Venezuela.

The San Francisco strike between mill-owners and workers has ended in compromise.

Major General Fole-Carew was married to Lady Beatrice Butler at London February 15.

A Hanford, Cal., butcher who believed himself defrauded of \$50, shot his employer.

George James and four daughters were burned to death in their home near Versailles, Ind.

It is said that great excitement prevails in Great Britain over American invasions on English territory.

At last reports General De Wet was continuing his flight northward, being now west of Hopetown.

A conference of those in favor and those in opposition to the Civil List was held at London recently.

Viscount Cross, the friend and counsel of the late Curzon, will carry out the provisions of her will.

The United States Ambassador to Italy gave a reception February 22 to the American colony of Rome.

A conference in regard to the canal treaty has been held in London, but the proceedings were informal.

It is said that the American relations with Russia are not likely to be strained over the sugar-bounty question.

Owing to a fire in No. 6 shaft, Union Mines, B. C., it will be two weeks before all the bodies can be taken out.

Heavy rains in the San Joaquin valley have caused swollen streams, and both railroads have been badly damaged.

The Forest department of the post, recently fined a West Point cadet \$5 for taking part in the hazing of a student.

Attorney Michael Cooney of San Francisco was recently nearly asphyxiated by an accidental flow of gas in his room.

The Senate has passed the bill for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with an amendment to close the show on Sunday.

The oldest coin in America, bearing date of 1,113 years ago, was recently found under a house at Port Chester, N. Y.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Mariposa from San Francisco no additional bodies had been recovered from the Rio.

At Gibraltar, on the occasion of a recent visit on board a tourist steamer, received an ovation from the American passengers.

Olga Nethercole has gone to London to undergo an operation upon which her life depends. Her home and friends are in England.

The Government building at Iba, Philippine Islands, have been burned with the stores of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

The California Legislature has pledged itself by resolution to take such action as may seem proper to protect the California big trees.

Agents of big trading companies in the Philippines have been accused of aiding the insurgents and a number of arrests have been made.

The amended harbor bill, as recommended by the committee, appropriated \$2,164,523, a reduction of \$7,770,539 from the original figure.

The Borel building one of New York's most noted office structures, has been sold for \$225,000. Its site was famous in Revolutionary days.

A measure has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$47,000 to improve the post exchanges and make them substitutes for the canteen.

An Arizona prospector was pinioned under a huge rock which fell on his legs. He suffered death by the tortures of thirst and starvation.

Santa Teresa, the "Mexican Joan of Arc," who has made astonishing cures in California is on her way to Europe with a San Francisco family.

Seven more bodies had been recovered at last report from the Union. B. C. mine, all having been drowned in the after-damp following the explosion.

A recent speech of Secretary of State for the Colonies Chamberlain in Parliament was styled as "Billingsgate" by H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary.

H. C. Bullis, an engineer, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against a South American republic, through the United States Government for unjustifiable imprisonment.

H. S. Taylor, father of the Grand Opera Company died recently of typhoid pneumonia, having contracted the disease while nursing his stricken wife, who recovered.

Lattimer Jones, the famous forger, has been pardoned out of Alcatraz prison.

The Strathcona House of Canada received a great send-off at Liverpool when it left for home.

An organization of Chicago capitalists have resolved to devote \$1,000,000 to the raising of boats to compete with the sugar trust, 10,000 acres of Indiana land have been bought for the purpose.

At last reports the California Senate was considering the civil code measure.

A bill asking for \$135,000 to assist in the tunneling of Telemoron Hill has been introduced in the California Legislature.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported to the California Legislature that their investigation of Whiting and Preston Reform Schools resulted in finding that the children there are mistreated.

As a result of the efforts of those without authority to procure cut rates for the Epworth League convention to San Francisco from the East, the railroads have denied any concession in fare to the Epworth Leaguers.

Pettibone proposed an amendment to the Army appropriation bill reading: "And the title of the President shall hereafter be the President of the so-called Republic of the United States and the Emperor of the Islands of the Sea."

A statement has been received by the Senate from General MacArthur, at Manila, in which it is reported that MacArthur, who was Governor of the Philippine Islands, offered by publishing false charges, to prevent the return of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, honorary Grand Crosses of the Bath and the King of Portugal has been made and Colonel of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Peking. The President wants Conger to leave.

Dawson City has been struck by a moral wave.

It is said that thousands are starving in Russia.

Great destitution is reported among the Aaskan natives.

It is said that the tone of trade in the East has been improving.

There is a deadlock in Congress on the war Revenue reduction bill.

House committee made a favorable report on Lovering banking bill.

The first cargo of hemp from Manila for San Francisco has been shipped.

Thousands of Filipinos celebrated Washington's birthday at Manila.

Mrs. Nation has declared her intention of entering a paper for negroes.

The Claiborne lumber mill at Astoria, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000.

De Wet and Steyn charge the British with violating the laws of war.

An unknown donor has given Harvard a new building to cost \$500,000.

Several applications have already been filed for the Hongkong Consulate.

Twenty patients in a Tokyo hospital were burned to death on January 22.

Six cases of smallpox have occurred at Sikta, but the people oppose quarantine.

The Russian troops have been ordered to hold themselves ready to quell student riots.

The President is determined to summon Congress in extra session this month.

Many bodies are being recovered from the Cumberland mine in British Columbia.

Tesla is ready to try his experiment of sending wireless messages across the Atlantic ocean.

Matthew Fox, an ex-soldier, perished in the Alaska snow recently. His wife barely escaped.

New California has been swept by a great hurricane, several towns being seriously damaged.

General Ballington Booth is to tour California to arouse interest in the Volunteers of America work.

The Chicago police believe that Salvatore di Giovanni, an Italian, was murdered by a secret society.

An entire block of Atlanta, Ga., warehouses were destroyed, entailing a loss of \$500,000.

Judge Taft, of the Philippines Commission, may be the first civil governor of the archipelago.

Consuls of Italy and Uruguay at Manila are under suspicion of having aided the insurgents.

Passenger trains on the Pennsylvania road collided near Rustings, and ten people were killed.

The Cuban constitution has been completed, and a copy is to be sent to Washington immediately.

Thirteen negro miners were entombed by a rush of waters in the Asylum mines near Tusculum, Ala.

A first mail from Nome has arrived at Seattle, consisting of 2,000 letters.

The latest mail left Nome November 23.

At last reports Great Britain had taken no action in regard to the Waldsee phase of the Chinese situation.

On February 22 it was reported that a last effort was being made in Congress to save the California big trees.

The Thirty-seventh Infantry Regiment, United States Volunteers, were mustered out at San Francisco, February 20.

Under date of February 22 the Foreign Minister cable that the punishment edict had been signed by the court.

It is said that the Cincinnati merchants will urge Governor Gage of California to rescind his sugar decision.

William Price, former lieutenant of the San Francisco police, has been restored to duty after being out of office for about a year.

A bomb explosion in Harvard College yard destroyed the famous old Harvard pump, which was set up in 1832.

It is said that through fear of the proposed Waldsee expedition China has promised to accede to the Powers' demands.

Rev. F. W. Clappett, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, San Francisco, is at odds with Rev. E. Johnson, his assistant.

Fifty thousand emergency rations have been arranged for and will be sent to the Philippines for distribution among the soldiers.

Dr. R. A. Huntington has been found guilty of the murder of Miss Jennie McKown and sentenced to ten years in State's prison.

Methuen's forces defeated the Boers under De Villiers' leadership at a battle of the Orange, after a stubborn resistance.

Idaho's legislature is to send a petition to Washington praying for the exclusion of Japanese and Chinese from the State.

Two young men in Huntington, Ind., who attempted blackmail by threatening to destroy a man's eyesight with virgins, have been jailed.

Izzet Pasha, Turkish minister at Madrid, has again tendered his resignation to the Porte, owing to non-payment of his salary.

A story comes from Alaska that Canadian Governor Ogilvie of Yukon Territory, resigned after a row at a banquet with the Crown prosecutor.

A locomotive was knocked from the track at Redding, Cal., by a bowlder which rolled down an embankment and struck the engine. The damage was slight.

College friends of the late Consul-General Wildman were preparing to welcome him upon his projected visit to Syracuse University.

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude Pullman of Louisville to Lieut. Taylor Evans, son of Captain Robley D. Evans.

It is rumored that King Leopold is to be the promoter of a big mercantile concern with an aim to monopolize the commerce of China.

Frederick Harrison, the famous English critic, recently lauded George Washington at Chicago, saying that his name was revered by the British.

The Union Iron Works has been sued by the Labor Council, which charges that the works imported contract laborers there from foreign countries.

A richly dressed woman in opera costume recently picked the pocket of a wealthy old gentleman on a New York street car, securing a \$100 watch.

Viscount Hinton, the right Earl of Poulett, who at one time was reduced to playing a bag-organ in the streets, will contest for his title and fortune.

Admiral Cervera, who is now staying in Madrid, has been made by prominent Republicans before an audience of 300 members at the sixteenth annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the Michigan Club.

Police Commissioner Murphy of New York has lived ten years without tasting food, having for that length of time subsisted on food pumped through a tube into his stomach.

None of the Young Brothers were in charge of the galling launch the other day when it met with an accident at the Ewa end of the harbor. They were not responsible for the accident.

Articles of Incorporation of the Empire Construction were filed at Salt Lake City. The company will construct the new Salt Lake-Los Angeles road projected by Senator W. A. Clark.

Minister Odoorn wants to leave Peckham, Ontario, and run for Governor of Iowa.

Cables home friends that his wife, daughter and niece should return home as they are in a highly nervous state and he fears to have them remain longer in

# PEKING'S NEWS.

PEKING, Feb. 22, 1:20 p. m.—Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese Imperial customs, has sent the ministers of the powers a strongly worded letter of protest against the seizure of his property to increase the size of the legations area which has been taken by Austria, France, Germany and Italy. The latter power has taken the ground on which Sir Robert's house was situated. He says it can only be Chinese Government property in an indefinite sense, in that during the past twenty years part of his salary as a Peking official has been given to him in houses instead of the Government paying in cash. Sir Robert also put money into the purchase of land, in building houses and keeping them in repair. He considered that, having lived there for twenty years, he owned the property absolutely. It is generally understood in the service that whoever has lived that long in a house owns it, having purchased it on rent allowance. He says Italy especially had suitable grounds and that she had no reason to share in the general gratis distribution of lands for the various legations.

Sir Robert also points to his many years in the service of the foreign powers and to his having made the customs pay the principal and interest of loans, and that he has even paid the interest on the loans since the troubles began, and he thinks he ought to have received more consideration.

General Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, and General Chaffee have issued orders permitting visitors, properly accredited, to visit the forbidden city on certain days, during certain hours, and that foreign generals and their personal friends can visit the city at any time. The foreign ministers consider themselves delighted.

The principal topic discussed at yesterday's meeting of the ministers and today's meeting was short, owing to the ministers awaiting the full text of the Chinese court's edicts, which, though unofficially reported as absolutely satisfactory, require official confirmation.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—The latest edict of the Chinese Court expresses the desire that Chi-hsien and Han Cheng Yu, now in the hands of the powers, be handed over for immediate execution.

Native newspapers assert that Li Hung Chang has telegraphed that the negotiations are at a deadlock and that he has memorialized the throne, admitting his inability to arrive at a settlement and offering himself for punishment in accordance with Chinese custom.

The Emperor has sent to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang the draft of the proposed future court etiquette for the approval of the ministers of the powers.

## MARRIED AN ACTRESS.

The Marquis of Headfort Succumbs to Stage Charms.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Miss Rosie Boote of the "Floradora" company, declines to confirm or deny the report of her marriage to the Marquis of Headfort, but the fact is accepted by society, where it has caused an immense sensation.

It is said that the Marquis of Headfort's mother became aware of the young guardsman's intentions some time ago, through a letter found by his valet in the Marquis's pocket, making arrangements for Miss Boote to meet him at the Registry office and get married. The valet took the letter to the Marchioness, who proceeded to stop the wedding. The Marchioness, however, recently went to Cairo, leaving her son in the care of his brother officers of the Life Guards. The latter have been keeping close watch on the Marquis. They kept him practically confined to barracks, but it is said, he managed to slip off Thursday, when the marriage is alleged to have taken place.

Miss Boote played a small part in "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety theater and accompanied Manager George Edwards to the United States as a chorus girl in "The Runaway Girl."

## Willcox Against Gear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President has nominated George D. Gear for Judge of the Circuit Court of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Delegate Willcox of Hawaii visited the President today to oppose the confirmation of George D. Gear as Judge of the Circuit Court. Gear in his protest against the seating of Willcox made charges against the latter's loyalty. Willcox now reports by advising the President that Gear is without qualifications for such an office as Judge and is without standing at Honolulu.

## Special Session Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President today issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present Congress, March 4.

## A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Pittsburgh, Pa. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. It gives relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

The Hollister Drug Company sent up to the Molokai Settlement, Friday night a large package of flower and vegetable seeds.



# COMMERCIAL

THE presence in the City of the Germania Savings Bank directors of San Francisco, together with several very prominent California capitalists, has had its influence on the stock market in many ways. The Germania Savings Bank people have made several large purchases of local bonds and have made some good-sized loans. They are not loaning money on sugar stocks but are always willing to consider loans on good business property in Honolulu. Foreign money coming into the local market either for investments or in the shape of loans always tend to relieve the tightened financial market and it will not be long before money conditions will be normal again.

Yesterday afternoon the Island steamer Mauna Loa sailed for the Hawaiian coast with the Germania Savings Bank directors and a number of other financiers who recently came to Honolulu from the Mainland. They are to visit Hilo, the Oahu and Puna plantations and the Hilo railroad. The vessel has been chartered after making its regular landing on the Kona coast and will be the entire party direct to Hilo. They will be personally conducted by B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston, who are both interested in the plantations and the railroad above mentioned. The financiers are making a close inspection of Hawaiian securities, not the least of which are the bonds of several of the new plantations, and it is anticipated that they will invest heavily in the Islands before returning to San Francisco.

The most popular stock on the market during the past week was Oahu Railway and Land Company shares, which advanced from sales aggregating over 1,000 shares at 130 to 200 per share. Yesterday the shares were cut up under the \$4,000,000 capitalization authorized at the annual meeting held during the week, and were quoted on yesterday's Exchange at 140 bid, which is equivalent to 200 on the old capitalization.

Oahu stock advanced very materially during the week. The assessable closed yesterday at sales at 4% bid, 4% asked. Several hundred shares of Ewa sold at 23 during the week. The annual meeting of the company was held on Wednesday of this week, at which new officers for the ensuing year were elected. The report of the manager showed that 2,700 tons of sugar had been produced during the past year and that a monthly dividend of 1 per cent had been paid. The 1901 crop will be taken from 3,011 acres, and the 1902 crop from 3,379 acres. The manager hopes to have an economizer installed on the plantation which will turn the leaves into fertilizer and not have them destroyed by fire, as at present. The manager believes in the Porto Rican field laborers, and believes in them the labor difficulties in the Islands will be solved. When these improvements are made, doubling of the present milling capacity. When these improvements are made, with all the land under cultivation, it will mean an annual output of 35,000 tons of sugar.

Wailuku closed at sales at 121 yesterday afternoon. Oahu at sales at 161. Sales were made of Hawaiian sugar shares during the week at 42%. A few shares of Spreckelsville or Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company were sold at 30. Honoum was 105 bid during the week, although the last sale was at 123. Hawaiian Agricultural is not an active stock at present. The last sale being at 110, with \$20 asked. Kahuku is 20 bid, 30 asked. McBryde assessable sold as low as 7% closing at 8 yesterday. Kilauea assessable experienced a sudden drop yesterday, going from 15 to 10. The close, however, on the afternoon Board was at 14% asked.

Of the various miscellaneous stocks, quotations remain about the same. The shares of the N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company, Limited, have been listed on the Stock Exchange. The First National Bank is quoted at 110 asked; First American Savings Bank and Trust Company, 105 asked. A sale of 10,000 Oahu Railway and Land Company's bonds took place at 10 yesterday between Boards. There is a big demand for all kinds of railroad bonds.

Hawaiian Government 5 per cents are quoted at 9% Ld.; par asked; 5 per cents, 37 asked; Hilo railroad, 101 asked; Ewa, 101 bid; Rapid Transit and Land Company, 161 bid.

It is rumored that a large block of the Oahu sugar bonds were sold to the Germania Savings Bank directors during the week. The amount of the deal and the particulars were not divulged.

Mrs. William A. Henshall and her three-year-old son, W. Burrows Henshall, accompanied by George Henshall, of the Star, will leave for San Francisco in about two weeks, where they will meet the father of George Henshall and his deceased brother.

The London Saturday Review says: "They who fancy we are going to get anything in Alaska in return for further concessions in Nicaragua must be willing dupes; Russia is giving an object lesson in the proper way of running an American bluff."

# OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.



# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

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**RECEIVED at 67 WEST VANMUREN ST.**

**"Michstove,"** Detroit-Chicago, U. S. A.

**"Garland" Stoves and Ranges** have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

**WILTSIE F. WOLFE**

Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S. to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

**J. HOPP & CO.**

**The Only One in Stock**

**LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.** A very handsome article, with sliding frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

**Mahogany Cabinets**

For music sheets; Sweet piano bench.

The ever welcome.....

**Reclining Chair**

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

**Rugs**

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

**Portiere Divans**

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

**Furniture Coverings**

Trimming to match.

**Upholstering.**

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

**J. Hopp & Co.**

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

**Metropolitan Meat Company**

NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family Butchers.**

**NAVY CONTRACTORS.**

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.







# NEWS OF MAUI.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, March 2.—Last evening a large number of Spreckelsville and Makawao district people assembled in the spacious rooms of the Maunaloa Seminary, Sunnyside, Paia, the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

The blue print programs of the evening's entertainment were artistic in design, and somewhat unique in their nature, as can be seen from the following:

Piano Solo..... Kate Iwora Watson  
She plays with the ease of a pianist.  
Coon Songs..... Mrs. F. F. Baldwin  
Camille D'Arville's great rival.  
Ben Bolt..... Mr. Geo. H. Baldwin  
Don't bolt until he is finished.

"BOX AND COX."  
A Romance in Real Life, in One Act.  
Box..... Mr. R. S. D'Auteil  
From the Theatre Francaise.  
Cox..... Mr. W. O. Aiken  
From the Drury Lane, London.

Mrs. Bouncer..... Miss Hart  
From the Folies Bergeres, Oberlin.  
Hawaiian Songs..... Maunaloa Girls  
The management guarantees them both genuine.

The famous old play, "Box and Cox," was well rendered, and its many humorous incidents gave great pleasure to the audience. The stage setting of the piece—the mock fire-place, the windows, etc., merit especial mention. The singing by the Seminary girls was much appreciated, as in truth was every number of the program.

On Wednesday Miss Nellie Smith, of Hamakua, returned to Maui, after a year's absence at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. Her friends are pleased to notice a great improvement in her health.

On the evening of February 23d a "Kaua" party was given by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy of Makawao. The event was postponed from the 14th on account of inclement weather.

A lunch party was given Wednesday by Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, of Paia, in honor of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin. The table was beautifully decorated.

The following names were present: James H. P. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, C. D. Loveland, M. Dowsett, R. F. Engle, D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Aiken, W. F. McDonald, W. E. Beckwith, F. W. Hardy, and Miss Moser.

By today's steamer Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua, depart for a brief trip to California. Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, of Hailu, goes to Honolulu today, to remain during the session of the Legislature.

Tuesday evening the young people of Makawao District will participate in a "Kaua" party at the Maunaloa Seminary. What about the clams?

Friday evening the Makawao Debating Society will hold a discussion in the parlors of the Foreign Church.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid did not arrive by the Claudine, as expected, so it is understood that Rev. Mr. Leedingham will again conduct the services at Paia Church during the 3d.

On Wednesday the Mauna Lei property was sold at sheriff's sale, Mr. J. M. Dowsett being the purchaser for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The property was sold in one lot. The sale was on which execution and sale was had amounted to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Jao Stables stage line between Wailuku and Lahaina began to run regularly today.

An injunction has been sued out by the Wailuku Flotation Company to prevent the construction of the H. C. & S. Co's tunnel, commenced at the Jao bridge, and a bond of \$2,000 filed. Unless a counter bond is allowed, work will be suspended during the determination of the respective rights of the parties.

Another kona storm on Maui this week, but it was a little one, and did no harm.

The road between Wailuku and Lahaina is now in fairly passable condition for carriage travel.

Arthur Wall, postmaster at Lahaina, received his commission from Washington last Saturday.

Lieutenant McLeod, of the Salvation Army, leaves today for Waimea, Kauai, and his place will be taken in the work on Maui by Lieutenant Helmerath, of Koloa, Kauai, who will arrive on Wednesday's Claudine.

Thought Them on the Rio.

Mainland friends of persons living at present in Honolulu have been much concerned over their probable fate. The Hawaiian Francisco coroner was besieged with letters in which were the names of people expected to return from Honolulu to the mainland by the Rio.

Professor and Mrs. William E. Sharp of Honolulu; reported missing by Frank Sharp, 403 Twenty-sixth street. Professor Sharp was leader of the orchestra in the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu.

Clifford Morton, 22 years, waiter on steamer; reported missing by his father, Edwin E. Morton, 28 Oak street.

John Robbins, 28 years, widow, Salt Lake City; returning from Hongkong; reported missing by C. C. Eason, 122 Oak Park.

Miss Robina Robbins, 22 years, Salt Lake City; returning from Hongkong; with her mother; reported missing by C. Eason.

George Hayes, 5 years, Los Angeles; returning from Hilo; reported missing by Herbert Lippmann, 115 Geary street.

Miss Carrie Eiter of Indianapolis, Ind.; returning from Honolulu; reported missing by Joe Ritter, Carvers, Cal., at Winchester Hotel.

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Jesse street, that he would come to California on the Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Damalas of Honolulu were passengers on the steamer; reported missing by Henry G. Brulon, 137 Powell street.

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# THE REAL THING.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 23.—Papa Ika, the fire-walker, exhibited to about 200 persons, mostly Hawaiians, on the lot at Wailuku last Saturday night, says the Herald. The affair was a success in every particular, and barring a slip in which the old gentleman's knee touched the baking stones and made him jump, the exhibition passed off pleasantly. The audience was satisfied that the affair was not a fake.

The Washington Birthday at the Hilo Hotel last Friday night was a social success far beyond the expectations of Manager Card. There were about 150 persons present, many of them coming from the outer districts. The verandas and dining room were tastefully decorated with bunting and palms, and these combined with the handsome toilets of the ladies made a brilliant scene. Manager Card received hearty congratulations upon the success of his introduction to Hilo society.

C. Kaiser, of Hyman Brothers, is in town.

Dr. Pratt will leave for Honolulu tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Peck are at the Volcano House.

Contractor Erickson returned from Honolulu yesterday.

M. F. McDonald expects his family in Hilo in a short time.

Dr. Irwin's horse was seriously injured in a runaway last Monday.

J. L. Robertson secured the handsome punch set painted by Mrs. Bosworth.

The work of laying ties on the Hilo Railway to Puna has been completed.

Ala stores at nine miles and Mountain View are now under control of the Olaa Sugar Company.

George Warfield, son of the manager of the California Hotel, was a passenger by the Kinau.

A sailor caught pilfering at the residence of William Downer was arrested Saturday night.

The ship Falls of Clyde will clear for San Francisco tomorrow, and will probably sail on Saturday.

The thermometer at Mountain View Saturday ranged from 51 degrees at 6:30 a. m. to 88 degrees, at 2 p. m.

Capital Gilete and family, of the Salvation Army, intend locating in Olaa, where he has secured employment in the sugar mill company's saw-mill.

A. B. Loebenstein has moved the Catholic fathers' old house from King street to his lot on Pitman street, and is putting it in order for occupancy.

Sheriff Andrews has in his office a piece of sugar cane fifteen feet long. It was grown in Kaunamua.

Superintendent Lambert has finished the plans for the depot at Mauna Lua, and construction of the building will begin next week.

The new power house is being put up.

There is a new surveyor in the Walker family in Olaa.

Captain Ed Hitchcock has been ill for ten days past.

There has been a great scarcity of whole corn in the market.

H. S. Pratt and wife leave for the Coast by the Falls of Clyde.

W. H. Shipman has purchased the handsome residence of J. R. Wilson.

O. H. Gulick, who has charge of Japanese mission work in these islands, is in town.

The Japanese who entered into a contract to float the Kilaua Hou have given up the job. Arrangements will probably be made with a local builder to complete the work.

The wife of W. K. K. Chinese merchant in the Spreckels block, died on Tuesday and was buried by Undertaker Lockington yesterday. The funeral was largely attended.

# THE LEPERS WANT MUCH

LEPERS at Molokai want self-government. They have expressed their desire to manage their own affairs by the appointment of a commission from among their ranks, to whom shall be referred all matters pertaining to the welfare of the inmates. They have asked that the Legislature require the Board of Health to perform many things for the benefit of the settlement at large. The lepers desire to be freed from the payment of freight charges for goods sent them. They believe that the Board of Health has no right to claim any of the taro produced by the farmers at Wailuku. It is their earnest request that the children born of leprous women have full allowances of food, fish and clothing. It is burdensome to the lepers to have to pay postage on their letters and they wish an act promulgated by which their letters shall be mailed free.

R. M. Kaaoao, the chairman of the committee appointed by the lepers, who met in Beretania hall, Kaulapapa, sent the following report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with their memorial, to the Legislature, which was read in the House and Senate yesterday:

At a public meeting held in the Beretania Hall, at Kaulapapa, Molokai, February 20, A. D. 1901, it was resolved that the accompanying petition be placed in the hands of a committee of fifteen members, and praying:

1. That the local management of the Settlement be given by a law to be enacted therefor to the persons segregated here.

2. That a liberal appropriation be made to increase the water supply of the Settlement.

3. That a steam vessel be purchased for the Board of Health to be used for the transportation of freight from the other islands to the Settlement.

R. M. KA AOAO,  
Chairman of the Committee.

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Greeting:

We, leprous persons residing at Kaulapapa and Kalauea, Island of Molokai, Third Representative Election District, Precinct One, through our committee, respectfully pray as follows:

1. That the Board of Health be prohibited from claiming any share in the taro produced by the farmers at Wailuku.

2. That the Board of Health be made to pay for the carriage of freight for the lepers sent from all the islands of the group.

3. That the Board of Health paint and whitewash all the buildings occupied by the lepers.

4. That the children born of leprous women be given full food and fish allowance, as well as wearing supplies not to exceed the value of ten (\$10) dollars a year.

5. That the cloth allowance of the value of ten dollars be made in coin.

6. That the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Board of Health, permit the erection of stores other than that of the Board of Health.

7. That the letters of the lepers be mailed free of postage.

8. That each leper be given once a month one-quarter (¼) of a cord of wood for fuel.

9. That the importation of awa into the Settlement be permitted, but not to exceed two stumps at each sending.

10. That the Board of Health be made to pay the expenses of digging the graves of deceased lepers.

11. That an appropriation be made for the erection of a Home for the sons of lepers.

12. That the taro-planters of Wailuku be made to cook and make into "palai" and deliver at the food dispensary at Kaulapapa.

13. That a judge and sheriff be stationed permanently at Kaulapapa.

14. That a law be enacted providing for the examination of the clean lepers biennially.

15. That an expert on leprosy be procured for the cure of this dread disease.

16. That the weight of the palai be increased from twenty-one pounds to twenty-five pounds.

17. That the Board of Health permit lepers (persons who are not diseased) to visit their sick twice a year under their own expenses, without hindrance.

18. That the appropriation of for the Settlement be increased.

19. That the words of the last portion of section 1006 of the Penal Laws, as compiled, relating to lepers be repealed. Thus, "But, such punishment shall not exceed his expulsion from the premises of the Board of Health."

20. That the Leper Settlement be provided with No. 1 flour, No. 1, good salmon, and with Mt. Peck.

21. That lepers be allowed to appeal from decisions rendered, and that such appeal be heard by the Circuit Judge at Kaulapapa.

22. That the Settlement be provided with live sheep, delivered at the Settlement at the rate of ten cents per head.

23. That each leper be supplied with one (1) quart of oil once a month.

24. That each leper be allowed one pound of sugar and tea of good quality once a week.

25. That lepers who have no horses be allowed to import one horse each from anywhere outside.

26. That lepers be permitted to accompany and reside with lepers when they are segregated.

Signed: R. M. Kaaoao, Thos. K. Nathaniel, Andrew Auld, W. K. Makakoa, H. Hailu, Chas. N. Brewster, Geo. J. Kanika, William Kapa, Jr., J. M. Kallima, Jas. Prosser, John Kaahiki, Wm. Keaouli, J. Harret.

# STEAMER MAY HAVE FOUNDERED

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 23.—An account of what may turn out to be another marine disaster and mysterious disappearance of a big steamship while crossing the Pacific is given by Captain Morris of the transport Port Albert, which arrived from quarantine today. Captain Morris says that while in mid-ocean his mate sighted a two-masted steamship abeam of the Port Albert, about two miles distant. The weather was hazy but it could be seen that the steamer was in trouble of the sea and laboring fearfully. The sea was running high at the time and it was all that could be done to keep the Port Albert head-on. The mate went below to get his glasses so he could see the vessel, but when he returned it set in thick. In less than half an hour the weather cleared but no vessel could be seen. Both steamers were traveling in the same direction and Captain Morris expresses the opinion that the unfortunate vessel may have foundered. The Port Albert expects to be rechartered by the Government to load animals at Portland, Ore., for the Philippines.

SENATOR WHITE DEAD.

Expired on Washington's Birthday at Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Ex-Senator Stephen M. White, the "Little Giant of California," as his admirers delighted in calling him, died at his home in Los Angeles this morning. Death was due to ulceration of the stomach. He was 48 years of age. Though naturally rugged, the incessant labor with which he pursued his profession—that of law—made great inroads upon his health during the past few years.

His life was insured for \$43,000. He was one of the prominent factors in the Chicago convention in 1896 as chairman and he seconded Bryan's nomination for the Presidency at the Kansas City convention last year. He retired from the United States Senate in 1899, having served his state as such since 1893.

Starvation in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Express publishes the following from its Odessa correspondent: "Several of the Russian provinces are still suffering acutely from famine. In the Governments of Kherson and Bessarabia tens of thousands are famishing. Amid the additional hardships of the severe winter hunger-typus is rapidly spreading also. The condition of the peasantry in the famine districts of Southwestern Russia is equally lamentable; but it is worst of all in the northern and east Volga provinces, where the people for two months have been subsisting on roots, grasses and offal, and are now dying of sheer starvation. As in previous famines, the absence of sufficient rolling-stock prevents a distribution of stored grain to the famine districts."

Rescue of Miners.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 23.—After sixty-three hours underground, for the greater part of the time in water, ten of the thirteen negroes caught in the Asylum mines by a sudden in-rush of water, were rescued today. When they reached the light they were exhausted and nearly blind. It is hoped to rescue the remaining three during the day, after a large pump, in addition to the others already in operation, has been put to work.

A New Star.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Harvard College Observatory this morning announced that a new star, observed February 22, is the brightest one discovered in three centuries. It is in constellation Perseus. It is of first magnitude and in three days has emerged from total invisibility.

# WAILUKU CASE.

IN ANSWERING the bill for injunction brought by the Wailuku Sugar Company of Maui, in which it seeks to have a permanent injunction issued from the Circuit Court to prevent the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company from interfering with or obstructing the flow of water in the Wailuku river, the defendant makes a lengthy statement of its side of the case in its statutory reply filed yesterday.

The defendant company admits that the plaintiff is the owner and in possession of two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Wailuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, to-wit: Apana 1 of Land Commission award 3231, Royal Patent 7026, to Opunui, and Apana 1, Land Commission Award 5223, Royal Patent 1998, to Kulihelani; but this defendant denies that the said two parcels of land adjoin each other in the middle of the Wailuku river, as averred in said bill of complaint.

This defendant admits that it has commenced the digging or construction of a certain tunnel below or near the bed of the said Wailuku stream and to makal of the said two parcels of land; but this defendant denies that it is digging said tunnel directly toward said parcels of land, or that this defendant intends or threatens to construct said tunnel under, through or across said parcels of land so owned and possessed by the plaintiff, or to recover therefrom earth, stone or gravel, or to erect structures of wood within said tunnels where crossing said parcels of land, or otherwise to trespass upon or in any way injure said lands.

The defendant further states that it has for several months been engaged in making the said tunnel, and that its plans concerning the course and direction of the same have always been mentioned freely to any persons concerned or interested in the same and that such information has always been available to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff, its manager, officers and agents have at no time intimated to the defendant, until the service of the injunction obtained by the suit, that they, or any of them, supposed or believed that the said tunnel was intended by the defendant to extend over, across or under any of the lands of the plaintiff.

In further answer to the complaint the Hawaiian Sugar Company states that a map of all the Apanua of Wailuku was made some time in the year 1882 by M. D. Monsarrat, surveyor; that a copy of the map has for many years been on file in the survey department of the Hawaiian Islands, and to which, for greater certainty, the defendant prays leave to refer, and other copies of the map have been used by the plaintiff as well as by the defendant, and its grantor, Claus Spreckels, the former owner of said Apanua of Wailuku, ratifying the map on all occasions in transactions with each other or with other persons interested; and that, according to this map, the two parcels of land do not adjoin each other, but, on the contrary, a wide strip of land intervenes between the same, marked as the property of the Konohiki, or owner of the Apanua, which is now the defendant.

The defendant submits to the court that if the plaintiff proposes to dispute the title of the defendant, as shown by said map, it should first bring an action of law for the purpose of ascertaining its claim of title therein.

Alfred S. Hartwell is the attorney for the



# LEGISLATORS OF HAWAII LEAVE TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT

**They Sailed on the W. G. Hall Last Night.**

**WILL RETURN ON SUNDAY EVENING**

**Senate Wanted Secretary Cooper To Vacate His Office.**

**House Hears Petition From Kalaupapa Unfortunates Asking for Many Changes.**

(From Saturday's Daily)

**W**HEN the Senators and Representatives of the Territorial Legislature arrived on the Inter-Island wharf shortly before the time set for the sailing of the steamer W. G. Hall for Molokai last night they were confronted by two big native policemen at the foot of the gangway, who barred their passage to the deck of the steamship.

Speaker Akina started to go on the vessel. He was anxious to get on the boat that he might deposit his baggage in his cabin. He was stopped at the foot of the gangway, however, and told that he would not be allowed on board.

There were about twenty Representatives and Senators gathered around the gangway by this time and they received this news with anything but good grace. What was the reason that they were not allowed upon the vessel? Who was responsible for this disgraceful state of affairs and what did the two big policemen mean by refusing them admittance to the W. G. Hall?

The large and stern guardians of the peace explained that they had received orders from Representative William Hoogs of the transportation committee to the effect that no one be allowed on the boat until further orders. Whereupon the twenty Representatives and Senators were very much insulted and said that they did not care whether they went to Molokai or not, and forthwith called many hacks and hurried back to their various homes.

A little while after this High Sheriff Brown came hurrying down to the wharf. William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley had arrived on the scene a few moments before the Sheriff made his appearance. The Sheriff immediately demanded of the policemen the reason of their keeping people off the boat. They told him that William Hoogs had ordered that no one be allowed on the vessel. Then the Sheriff directed his conversation to William Hoogs and wanted to know why it was that he had given any orders to the police, at the same time telling the police that they ought not to have taken any orders except from himself.

There was considerable conversation on the subject and the upshot of the matter was that everybody and anybody was allowed on the vessel and the officers were stationed at the gate of the wharf to keep loafers and hacks off.

Quite a crowd gathered around the Sheriff, William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley while the matter was being discussed.

Frederick Beckley, after the Sheriff had finished talking to William Hoogs, had a long argument with Mr. Hoogs saying that the law-makers had been very much insulted by the policemen and that they felt so badly over the matter that they had all gone to their homes.

It seems that the Sheriff had sent word to the police station that two policemen were to be sent down to the wharf to maintain order. William Hoogs went into the police station a minute or so afterwards and said that he wanted two policemen at the gangway to see that no one was allowed on the vessel. The two officers were sent to the wharf and proceeded to carry out the orders of William Hoogs.

Ten o'clock arrived and no law-makers were on hand to go out on the W. G. Hall. Hacks were immediately started all over town containing messengers charged with the work of hustling the offending statesmen out of bed and convincing them that no offense was intended and getting them down to the wharf and aboard the vessel.

Kalaupapa was the last of the law-makers to be found and it was almost midnight when he got aboard of the Hall and she tooted her last whistle and got away for Molokai. There was one of the Representatives who did not go. He could not be found anywhere.

One of the funny incidents of the police blockade at the gangway was when C. B. Reynolds, the man who knows more about the settlement and has more to do with it than any other man in the Islands, tried to get aboard. He reminded one of the entry who halted his general at the lines during a famous war.

Those who went to Molokai on the Hall besides the Representatives and Senators and clerks and stenographers were: Justice Galbraith, C. B. Reynolds, G. H. Kakaueilo, W. O. Smith, Dr. C. A. Glover, Dr. Charles Engles, J. R. Doolittle, representing the Republican, R. B. Kidd, representing the Star, M. L. Stevens, representing the Advertiser, Mr. Trent, representing the Bulletin, W. P. Irving, representing



**UNCLE SAM--Dew Tell! Be you one of them fellers in Honolulu who air goin' to repeal Acts of Congress?**

the Aloha Aina; John A. Baker, representing the Chinese News; Shizowa, representing the Hawaii Shippo; J. K. Kaula, representing the Kuokoa Home Rule; Rev. Father J. P. Jullotte, J. K. Kaahawai, S. Meheula, clerk of the House; Edgar Cayless, clerk of the Senate; Rev. J. K. Kekipi, J. Cornwall and W. J. Coelho, representing the Kuokoa.

The weather was somewhat threatening when the Hall left for Molokai last night. The wind was freshening up from the south and it was getting cloudy. The probabilities are that the passengers of the Hall will experience anything but a pleasant trip.

## SENATE RULES ARE FINISHED

**N**OW it is the Senate's turn to get after Secretary Cooper, and the Secretary of the Territory is scratching his head in the endeavor to think of some reason why the members of the House and the Senate are so determined to have his scalp.

John T. Brown was the disturbing element this time, for it was due to his motion that the resolution introduced several days ago, to the effect that the Senate procure better quarters and which was tabled, be again taken up for discussion that inspired Senator White to say: "We have the right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary, or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish."

This remark was pronounced "treason" by Cecil Brown, who claimed that the proper course would be to appoint a committee to confer with the Secretary and ascertain what could be done, without forcibly ejecting that gentleman.

Business was transacted with unusual dispatch for the Senate, and when the time for adjournment arrived in the afternoon the rules were completed and the Senate may now be said to be organized and ready for the volume of business which will be brought before it.

The Senate convened at the usual time yesterday morning and spent the first hour in the reading and translation of the minutes.

Achl moved that the secretary be instructed to have printed 100 copies of the Governor's message so that the Senators could mail them to their friends. The motion was carried.

Baldwin said that as chairman of the committee of three to confer with the House committee on transportation to Molokai, he wished to report that the following propositions had been received from the Inter-Island Steamship Company, W. G. Hall \$250, Nilhau, 200, Walaiale, \$175. These figures were for daily expenses.

Baldwin expressed himself in favor of the W. G. Hall, as she is the larger of the three steamers but was afraid that the Government would not permit her to leave the dock, as she had not been inspected.

Baldwin read a petition from the leper settlement praying for self-government, appropriation for water supply and that the Board of Health purchase its own steamer for the purpose of carrying freight and twenty-six other prayers.

Kalaupapa moved that a sub-committee of five be appointed by the chair to act in connection with the committee of nine from the lower House in the investigation of the leper settlement. The motion was carried and the following Senators were appointed, by

President Russell: Senators Kalaupapa, Jani, Kaiue, Kanuha, Kaohi and Baldwin. Kanuha asked to be excused and Carter's name was substituted.

Cecil Brown moved that the rules be taken up. J. Brown moved that the resolution in favor of more commodious quarters for the Senate, which was tabled during the second day's session, be taken from the table and discussed. The motion carried.

The resolution was read by the secretary and C. Brown suggested that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, the Secretary, and report back to the Senate. He stated further that since the resolution had been introduced he had looked into the matter and thought that the Senate was already housed as well as was possible.

White proposed that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to move his office force into the hallway now occupied by the Senate, and that the Senatorial body take possession of his quarters.

"We have a right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish," continued White. "That's treason," shouted Cecil Brown.

"I don't think that my resolution or speech contains any sentiments which can be considered treasonable," replied the Senator from Lahaina.

A few more Senators joined in the debate but the motion of Senator Cecil Brown prevailed. The following committee was named by the chair: Wm. White, H. P. Baldwin and Kalaupapa.

Article No. 88 of the rules of procedure was read as follows:

**INTERPRETER**  
Unless the Senate otherwise orders, the president shall on the first day of session appoint an interpreter and translator, who shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, and who shall receive such salary as the Senate shall vote.

Cecil Brown immediately moved that the rule be stricken out, as he wished to go on record as having opposed its passage. Carter moved that the eyes and noses be taken. The usual vote of eight to six against the motion was cast. President Russell arose from his chair and said: "The noses have it."

This brought Carter and Cecil Brown to their feet, who informed the chair that under the Organic Act only one-fifth of the entire body was necessary to carry a motion like the one offered.

Russell accepted the correction and reversed his decision. The motion was put and the following vote recorded:

Ayes--J. D. Paris, H. P. Baldwin, Clarence Crabbe, Cecil Brown, William Achl and George Carter.

Noes--John T. Brown, J. B. Kaohi, Luka Nakapasa, William White, I. H. Kahilina, David Kanuha, Samuel Kule, D. Kalaupapa and Nicholas Russell.

Achl moved for a recess to 1:30 p. m., which was granted.

**AFTERNOON SESSION**

Rule 94 was the first one taken up at the afternoon session and after some little discussion the rule was passed as read.

Rule 108 gives the individual members of the Senate the right to call upon any official in charge of one of the departments of the Territory at any time and demand full information concerning the business of his office. If such an official should refuse to lay bare to the Senatorial gaze the inside workings of his office, then, according to Senator White, it might be within the power of the Senate to send such officer to jail for contempt of the Senate or at least the refusal on his part

to comply with the requests of the Senate would be remembered when the salaries were taken up by the Senate.

Senator Carter moved that all of the rules as amended be adopted and motion was sustained, Carter voting against his own motion.

White, as chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Governor in regard to a suitable house to convene in, reported that the Governor had agreed to turn over the entire second story of the bungalow for the use of the Senate. White stated that the committee had visited the proposed quarters and were well satisfied with them.

Cecil Brown moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the same committee be authorized to close the arrangements with the Governor and the Senate take immediate possession.

White moved that the secretary have 100 copies of the rules printed in the Hawaiian and English languages, and the same was carried.

With the long-winded discussions concerning the rules of procedure finally adopted, the Senate drew a long breath of relief and by unanimous consent adjourned until Monday morning.

## ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE

**C**HAPLAIN KAMOKU'S prayer, which opened the morning session of the House of Representatives, again escaped Boss Emmelhuth's ears, for the whiskered whip was in the corridor planning the day's work until after the roll had been called and the minutes read. The chaplain is a man of much simple dignity, and those who understand his pleas say they are both pious and poetical. The chaplain stands always with outstretched arms, and accentuates his sentences by gestures with his right hand, the left being held rigid. Well does he earn his stipend, for whereas all chaplains of all other legislatures, hasten away from their charges when the daily prayer is said, Rev. Mr. Kamoku sits through the session in constant readiness to administer spiritual consolation to the Representatives.

Dickey presented a petition from Molokai lepers, asking radical changes in the management of the settlement. The petition was by Robertson's motion ordered printed.

A bill for abolition of personal taxes was introduced by Kanihu, and read for the first time.

Robertson was given permission to introduce a bill to repeal certain obsolete laws. The bill was read for the first time, and passed to print.

Kumala was given leave to introduce a bill prohibiting health officers or boards from condemning any property without compensation.

Haabee introduced a bill amending section 814, chapter 53, Civil Laws, which was read and passed to print.

House Bill No. 1 was read for the second time. It appropriates \$45,000 for expenses of the Legislature, and was hailed with glee. Kala Mana Z, known on the Mainland as Colonel Muzama, was nearby, and his generous smile was anticipated.

Dickey moved that bids be sought for printing the daily bills of the House. There was complaint of slow service, said Dickey, and the matter would be facilitated by having the printing given to the lowest bidder.

Then arose Emmelhuth. Said he: "If the Republicans be in the majority in this House they would not give the printing to the lowest bidder. They would give it to their friends. We are giving the printing to our friends, and we are doing right."

The motion to let the printing contract to the lowest bidder was lost.

Makekau moved a recess be taken until 1:30 o'clock.

Then Robertson gave notice of a bill to amend procedure in the Circuit Court.

Mossmann gave notice of bill to put all electric wires underground in towns of over 500 population, as follows:

**Mr. Speaker.**  
Dear Sir--I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce an act entitled, "An Act relating to the time within which all wires used for telegraph, telephone, or for the purpose of operating street railways, or for lighting in cities and towns of over 500 population, shall be placed not less than two feet underground."

**WM. MOSSMANN, JR.,**  
Representative, Fifth District.  
The following communication was read:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to advise your honorable body that Senators Kalaupapa, Jani, Kaiue, Carter, Baldwin and Kaohi, have been appointed a sub-committee to act with the committee of nine of the House of Representatives to go to Molokai and investigate the conditions there, and report to the Senate. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
**EDGAR CAYLESS,**  
Clerk of the Senate.

The following notice was read:  
**Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker, House of Representatives.**

Sir--I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce the following bills:  
1. An act relating to practice and procedure in criminal cases, and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of chapter 40, of the Session Laws of 1876.

2. An act relating to the criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, and amending section 1, of act 4, of the Laws of 1886, and section 11, of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1892.

**A. G. M. ROBERTSON,**  
Representative, Fifth District.

A communication from the clerk of the Senate was read, informing the House of the appointment of a Senate committee to act with the House committee of nine on the visit to the Leper Settlement. Robertson moved that the House committee of nine be instructed to act jointly with the Senate committee.

Chairman Prendergast, of the printing committee, reported House Bill 6 printed.

The committee on transportation for the Molokai trip, reported they had secured the W. G. Hall, which would leave at 10 p. m.

Monsarrat asked who were "the others" included in the report of the committee as going on the trip, besides the legislators and reporters.

Beckley said they were W. O. Smith, former president of the Board of Health; Dr. Engles, a specialist, and Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor. Beckley said Taylor knew about the forests of Molokai, and W. O. Smith would be of great help to them.

Judge Galbraith would also go, said Beckley, and Superintendent Reynolds, of the settlement.

Kanihu said he objected to this. He failed to see how the transportation committee could assume the right to invite others. He believed the taking of doctors and others to the settlement would restrain lepers from telling the truth. The only proper way to get the evidence they wanted, as asked by their constituents, was to go with reporters only. He urged that all others be excluded.

Beckley, of the transportation committee, said that in order to properly investigate the many complaints made by lepers it was necessary to have the doctor and others. Some of those confined in the settlement claimed they were not lepers, and to investigate such claims it was necessary to have a specialist with the party. Justice Galbraith was needed to help in the matter of establishing courts.

Ewaliko thought the report of the transportation committee should be adopted.

Makekau was desirous to know if the inner man had been looked after by the committee.

The report of the transportation committee was adopted.

Robertson asked that Bill 6 be read for the second time. It repeals sections 1878, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of the estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

Paele said the House could not consider this bill until it had sufficient copies of the code.

Robertson said this was a foolish idea.

Kanihu asked the speaker to rule that such indecent language as "foolish" should not be uttered in the House.

Robertson again said it was "foolish," and the House grinned. Owing to the fact that only a few copies of the Civil Code could be obtained, a resolution of a few days ago that each member be provided with a copy, could not be carried out.

On motion of Dickey, and amendment by Makekau, Bill 6 was read, section by section, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The following motion was introduced by John Emmelhuth:

That S. K. Fua, assistant clerk, be designated the Journal Clerk of this House.

"That as such clerk he shall--under direction of the printing committee--have printed the daily Journal of proceedings of this House, copies of such Journal to be on the desk of each member at the time of reading and final approval of said proceedings."

Emmeluth said his idea was to yield to the Secretary of the Territory a daily copy of the House Journal. He did not consider they must do this, but as it was the usual course in the States, he believed it would be wise.

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following: "That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be hereby instructed to deliver to Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, such number of copies of the printed and approved Journal of proceedings of this House as the Secretary may request."

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following joint resolution at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Resolved, The Superintendent of Public Works is hereby directed to issue no further building permits, unless it be for a fire-proof building, in accordance with the existing laws for the locality known as the burnt district in the city of Honolulu, until an investigation has been made by a committee of the Legislature as to the sanitary condition of said locality as well as to the advisability of including the same within the boundary of the fire limits of the city of Honolulu."

Hilho moved that the resolution be tabled.

Emmeluth said the resolution was a good one and should be passed. The future sanitary condition of Honolulu depended on it. If there were any objections to the resolution he would like to know them.

Mossmann said the resolution attempted to limit the fire-proof district. It was not proper, either, to prohibit people from erecting buildings in the burnt district.

Hilho said that in the burnt district were many poor people, and the resolution would limit the poor and help the rich. The members should visit the district and determine for themselves the fire limits.

Monsarrat spoke for the resolution. Robertson said the resolution should be referred to a committee.

After a heated session an aye and nay vote resulted in Dickey, Emmelhuth, Giffilan, Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson and Wilcox voting nay, and all the others, aye.

**AGE NO BAR.**

**It Does Not Enter into the Question**  
You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has back-ache. A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has back-ache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic. But they cure bad cases of Kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them. Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79--well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (purchased at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms--pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.**

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected, and realizing instant benefit, and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the balm on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

C. F. Fitzpatrick, the orthopedic, will leave the Islands in a few days.



FIRST BILL OF SESSION PASSED

(Continued from Page 1.)

prayer and reading of the minutes, made its appearance in the form of a communication from the lower house, as follows: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: "First—That a committee be appointed, these members to be appointed by the Senate, to investigate the Tax laws of this Territory and ascertain the manner in which the same have been actually applied, and the results thereunder. "Second—That said committee report such defects as they may find in said laws, or in the method of administering the same, together with such recommendations for immediate legislation as will secure for this Territory a just and wise system of assessment and taxation. "Third—That said committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to retain counsel and to send for persons and to administer the usual oath to persons testifying before it; and they are hereby directed and required to report the result of their investigation within thirty days after their appointment." Cecil Brown moved that inasmuch as this was very important, that it be made first in the order of business for tomorrow morning, and that the secretary be instructed to have copies printed in Hawaiian and English. The motion was supported by Senators White and Achi, and eventually carried. Senator White introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be instructed to cause 150 copies of the Journal to be printed daily until further notice, in both Hawaiian and the English language." Carter supported the resolution, saying that he thought it would be a good idea to have the Journal of the House printed, so that it could be placed in the hands of their constituents without color and without any evidence of party feeling. Achi raised a point of order, saying that according to the rules of procedure, the question of resolutions was out of order. The chair sustained Achi, and discussion was dropped for the time being. Senator Kalauokalani, as one of the members of the committee to Molokai, asked for more time. He was interrupted by White, who brought up the deferred question of new quarters for the Senate. The room proposed on the second floor of the building was considered insecure until it had been supported by additional uprights from underneath. White was ordered by the chair to consult with the Board of Public Works concerning the safety of the building. Senator White's resolution was taken up, and on suggestion of Cecil Brown it was agreed to print 500 copies of the Journal, one-half in Hawaiian and one-half in the English language. Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills: "1. An act to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election. "2. An act to regulate the employment of labor on the public works of the Territory of Hawaii. "3. An act to amend section 2070 of the Civil Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. "4. An act relating to exemption of certain property from attachment and execution, and repealing section 1453 of the Civil Laws. "5. An act to define the Biennial Fiscal Period of the Territory of Hawaii. "6. An act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws, relating to Forest Roads. Mr. C. Brown gave further notice of his intention to introduce the following: "1. An act to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of death of a deadly-born child. "2. An act to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdemeanors. "3. An act to amend section 123 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment for larceny. "4. An act to amend section 58 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of the offender the first time. "5. An act to amend section 61 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of assault or assault and battery on an officer. "6. An act to amend section 200 of the Penal Laws relating to malicious injury. "7. An act to amend section 182 of the Penal Laws relating to gross theft. "8. An act to amend section 174 of the Penal Laws relating to the offense of receiving stolen goods. "9. An act to amend section 124 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors and substances. "10. An act to amend section 425 of the Penal Laws relating to the distillation of spirituous liquors. "11. An act to amend section 388 of the Penal Laws relating to the protection of the places of sepulture. "12. An act to amend section 534 of the Penal Laws relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates. "13. An act to repeal section 453 of the Penal Laws relating to importation of spirituous liquors. "14. An act to amend section 355 of the Penal Laws relating to bribery. "15. An act to amend section 246 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, or committed thereto. "16. An act to amend section 233 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies. "17. An act to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock. Mr. Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following: "An act to repeal section 804 of the Civil Code relating to the estate of adopted children. "An act to repeal Laws of 1896, act 51, section 17; Civil Laws, section 530. "An act to provide a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 30, 1899, and to report thereon. Senator White moved that Achi's resolution be laid upon the table, and be taken up at some future time. Discussion on this subject was stopped by Senator Kalua, who pointed out that according to the rules governing the Senate the introduction of the resolution was out of order. The chair sustained the point. Carter moved that the appropriation suggested by the Governor become the order of the day at today's session. Carter suggested that the chair appoint the standing committees, but Russell replied that for two days he

had been at Molokai, working hard, and consequently was not ready. The session then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. The chair declared his readiness to announce the names of the standing committees, but as many of the Senators' chairs were vacant, Russell postponed waiting for a few minutes until the tardy ones arrived. After a wait of nearly ten minutes, White moved that the names be read. President Russell remarked that it had been extremely difficult to arrange so many committees out of fifteen members, but that he had done the best he could. The committees appointed were as follows: Committee on Ways and Means—Senators D. Kanuha, G. R. Carter and S. E. Kalua. Committee on Judiciary—Senators William White, C. Brown and S. E. Kalua. Committee on Public Expenditures—Senators D. Kalauokalani, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kanuha. Committee on Public Lands, Public Works and Internal Improvements—Senators J. T. Brown, John D. Paris and L. Nakapahu. Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Manufactures—Senators J. B. Kaohi, H. P. Baldwin and L. Nakapahu. Committee on Public Health and Education—Senators D. Kanuha, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kalauokalani. Committee on Revision of Laws and Printing—Senators D. Kalauokalani, W. C. Achi and J. E. Kaohi. Committee on Accounts—Senators D. Kanuha, John L. Paris and John T. Brown. Committee on Rules and Joint Rules—Senators C. Brown, William White and S. E. Kalua. Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions—Senators W. C. Achi, L. Nakapahu and J. E. Kaohi. Committee on Claims—Senators William White, C. Crabbe and S. E. Kalua. Committee on Military—Senators George R. Carter, I. K. Kahilana and D. Kanuha. Committee on Intoxicants—Senators S. E. Kalua, C. L. Crabbe and John T. Brown. Committee on Elections—Senators William White, C. L. Crabbe and John T. Brown. Committee on Municipal and County Laws—Senators D. Kalauokalani, C. L. Crabbe and I. K. Kahilana. Committee on Food Adulterations—Senators George R. Carter, J. B. Kaohi and L. Nakapahu. Kalua attempted to remonstrate with the chair, saying that he had been appointed on five different committees, but was stopped by Senator White, who proposed that the Senate adjourn for the remainder of the day, in celebration of the inauguration of President William McKinley. His motion was accepted.

MAGISTRATES' LIMITATIONS

The following bill was introduced into the House yesterday by Representative A. G. M. Robertson, Republican, from Honolulu, and read for the first time, as follows: An Act Relating to the Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Amending Section 1 of Act 40 of the Laws of 1896 and Section 11 of Chapter LVII of the Laws of 1892. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: Section 1. That section 1 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1896 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 1. District Magistrates shall have jurisdiction of, and their criminal jurisdiction is hereby limited to, criminal offenses punishable by fine only, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, whether with or without hard labor or with or without fine; provided, however, that they shall not have jurisdiction over any offense for which the accused cannot be held to answer unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and provided further, that in any case cognizable by a District Magistrate as aforesaid in which the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury in the first instance, the District Magistrate, upon demand by the accused for such trial by jury, shall not exercise jurisdiction over such case, but shall examine and discharge or commit for trial the accused, as provided by law, but if in any such case the accused shall not demand a trial by jury, the District Magistrate shall have the right to exercise jurisdiction over the same, subject to the right of appeal by the accused to the Circuit Court and trial by jury in such case, as provided by law." Section 2. That section 11 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 11. District Magistrates shall have power, subject to appeal according to law, and except as otherwise provided in cases in which the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury in the first instance, to try without a jury, and to render judgment in all cases of criminal offenses coming within their respective districts; provided, however, that any person arrested upon a charge of having committed an offense in a district other than that in which he was arrested, may elect upon the first instance of a duly authorized prosecuting officer, to be tried therefor in the district where he was arrested. Their criminal jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the judicial circuit in which their respective districts are situated for the purpose of the arrest, examination, commitment and arraignment of parties accused, the issue of search warrants according to law, and to compel the attendance of witnesses. "Sec. 12. This Act shall take effect on the day of its approval."

AS TO CRIMES IN TERRITORY

Representative A. G. M. Robertson, Republican member of the House from Honolulu, yesterday introduced the following bill which was read for the first time and ordered printed: An Act Relating to Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases and Amending Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Chapter XL of the Session Laws of 1894. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii: Section 1. That section 1 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1. In all cases of offenses against the laws of this Territory, triable in the first instance by a court of record, the accused shall be arraigned and prosecuted by an information or indictment by a legal prosecutor of the Territory as soon as the commitment of the offense of which he is accused, as may be expected; provided, always, that the presentation of an information or indictment against the accused shall not be deferred beyond the term of the court having jurisdiction of the alleged offense next succeeding the commitment of the accused for trial by a Judge or Magistrate



NEW JUDGE— Say, Cop, where's the Court House? This is the first time I ever had any business there.

FILES ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Articles of association of the Laehaina Ice Co., Ltd., were filed with Treasurer Lansing yesterday afternoon. It is to be a joint stock company, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and will have its principal offices at Laehaina, Maui. The purpose of the association is to construct, operate and own an ice and cold storage plant, and in conjunction therewith, to manufacture and sell ice, soda water and other non-alcoholic drinks; to conduct a business; to buy and sell fish, vegetables, fruits and other marketable products; to buy or lease sufficient real estate upon which to conduct and carry on the purposes and business aforesaid, and generally to do all things necessary and proper for the carrying on said business upon the island of Maui. The capital stock is to be \$10,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$20 a share. The company reserves the privilege of subsequent extension of the capital to \$20,000. The corporation is to have an existence of fifty years. The incorporators, officers and number of shares controlled by each, are as follows: President L. Barkhausen, 166 shares; Vice President William Horning, 166 shares; Secretary and Treasurer C. L. Scrimger, 166 shares; Auditor L. Alberg, 1 share. These officers, together with Frank Stark, who owns one share, form the board of directors.

LOCAL BREVITS.

Houses are already going up on the Achi tract at Kahi. J. Morton Riggs has been retired from the money order department of the local postoffice. Decorated china, in cups and saucers, cracker jars and cake plates, at Diamond's special sale. No. 8 this week. George Rolph, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, leaves this afternoon on the Mariposa for the Coast. A Japanese cook employed by Mrs. S. N. Castle, who ran away with the wife of her yardboy, was, with the woman, on board the ill-fated Rio, and is supposed to have been drowned. A Chinaman, Lum Ho, had his foot crushed under a Beretania street car yesterday afternoon in attempting to jump while the car was in motion. Amputation will be necessary. He is at the Queen's Hospital for treatment. Herman M. Levy, who was a year ago removed from the Hawaiian Hotel to the plague hospital, still suffers from the effects of the serum injected into his leg, and is compelled to wear elastic appliances. He will put in a compensation claim to the Legislature. The Internal Revenue Department will soon commence a system of registration of Chinese on the other islands by the employment of trustees that about ten more men will be appointed by the collector before March 15. The trouble in some places will be in the procuring of photographs by the Chinese. These are necessary adjuncts to the issuance of the certificates. The memorial prepared by the committee appointed by the Bar Association, has been prepared and was sent off by the steamer America Maru to Delegate Wilcox. The memorial urges the immediate appointment of a Second Circuit Judge, and an advance in the salaries of both Judges. It contains a list of cases on the calendar, together with a comparative statement, showing that it is impossible for one judge to dispose of the business of the courts.

MOSES KEALOHA DEAD

Old Honolulu Magistrate Killed by Fall From a Horse. Dr. McConkey of Pala, who was summoned to Uluhalakua last week to attend Moses Kealoa, who had been thrown from his horse, found his patient in a dying condition. Mr. Kealoa was an old resident of Honolulu. He and several friends were returning from a call upon S. An Mi of Kula when Kealoa's horse stumbled and threw him violently to the ground. He received a small cut over the left eyebrow but it did not seem serious. Two or three days afterward, however, he was seized with a terrible pain in his head and Dr. McConkey was sent for. The doctor pronounced it a case of congestion of the brain. He died shortly afterward. Kealoa was admitted to the bar in 1878 and was district magistrate of Honolulu for about twenty-five years. His removal in 1883 having been made by the Provisional Government for taking a stand against it.

PRIVATE ALBERT NOT ON THE RIO

The statement was made yesterday in the Advertiser that G. W. Albert, a soldier of Camp McKinley who had received his discharge, was one of the passengers on the Rio who went down with the ill-fated vessel. Albert had made preparations to go away on the Rio and had informed his superior officers at the camp to that effect and nothing was seen of him after he bade his officers and comrades good-bye. It was presumed, therefore, that he went away on the Rio. A letter was received from him on the last steamer saying he was safe and sound, and instead of going upon the Rio he had embarked on the Mariposa, sailing a day before the Rio, as he had become tired waiting for the latter vessel. His becoming "tired" in this instance saved his life. He wrote to his friends in Honolulu immediately upon hearing the news of the Rio disaster to inform them of his safe arrival in San Francisco.

AMERICA'S RESOURCES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Outlook, reviewing the trade competition between the United States and Great Britain, says: "After all, the truth probably is that the natural advantages and resources of the United States so far surpass ours as to assure them the commercial predominance they are rapidly attaining."

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE

George W. Walt of South Gardiner, Mo. says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account and profit to the vendor Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Bullion tax was easily defeated in Arizona. Mrs. C. W. Crocker, wife of the California pioneer, is dead. The New York police bill was passed at Albany over the mayor's veto. Helen Dauvray, the actress, has died insolvent papers, itemizing \$3,000. A smallpox death occurred at Valjeo. The house has been burned. General Otis has denied that he seeks the office of Pension Commissioner. Treat P. Clark, a California pioneer of 1849, died in San Francisco last week. The famous observatory on the Zeburg in Germany, has been destroyed by fire. It is said that Acting-President Schalk Berger, at Pretoria, is contemplating surrender. On February 21st it was said that England may accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Dr. May G. Smith, the original doctor of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," is dead. The report that Rear Adm. Sir Sampson is seriously ill, is a mistake, his sickness being slight. The ministers and the Chinese envoys have agreed on the punishment of the Chinese prisoners. The new fortifications at Peking the entire quarter will be surrounded by walls and a wide moat. Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell is to succeed Samuel B. M. Young in command in Northern Luzon. There has been a very heavy snow storm in Pennsylvania, and the snow storms are continuing in Europe. It is thought that the last outbreak of Cape Town are concealing plague cases, one body having been found. Trouble is anticipated from the Nebraska Indians on account of the recent rulings of Congress at Washington. Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has decided to abdicate in favor of his son, who is supported by the Carlist party. "Bill Fain," the murderer of Mrs. J. J. Burns of Arizona, is being snatched by the Indians, and cannot be captured. Cables report that there is depression in England on account of the American competition in the iron and steel trade. Marshall B. Woodworth has received the appointment for United States district attorney for the Northern District of California. The name of General Shafter has been sent in in the list of recommended officers in the army, naming him for a major general. A New York servant girl after being three days with her employers opened a combination safe and stole \$4,000 worth of jewelry. The measure cutting the pay for transportation of the mails has been beaten, the railroads having made a strong fight and won. The Duke of Abruzzi at Rome, has ordered the members of his polar expedition to make ready for another venture towards the pole. It is said that the Dutch government, fearful of annexation by some European power, has ordered fortifications to be made at Batavia harbor. Rear Adm. Scott has expressed his willingness to accept an inferior rank, and desires his over-zealous champions to desist in their efforts. Frank Hamilton, a Minneapolis newspaper man, has been round guilty of manslaughter in the death of Leonard Day, the Chicago millionaire. A Connecticut school boy committed suicide because he did not like his teacher. He left a will bequeathing his toys and books to different children. Mrs. Nation is not depressed because of her imprisonment. She does not seek a postponement of her trial, and addresses the judge as "Your Dishonor." The billion-dollar Morgan steel trust is meeting with strong protest from many Senators and Representatives, and may be compelled to change its plans. Inscribed stone slabs have been recently found by Professor Shaw near Phoenix, Arizona, indicating the former habitation of the country by an ancient race. A six-year-old girl of Michigan, after four other attempts to take the life of a smaller sister, finally succeeded in burning her to death in the absence of her parents. A legislative committee in Arizona has been appointed to investigate charges against George W. Vickers, territorial auditor, charged with plundering the treasury to satisfy unjust printing bills. E. Andre, the Belgian consul at Manila, who is suspected of having furnished supplies to the insurgents, has fled, and cannot be found. Mrs. Nation's husband denies that he seeks divorce. He says he is in perfect accord with the doings of his wife. A. G. Becker, of the Chicago banking firm of Hermann Schaffer & Co., which failed a few years ago, has taken upon the shoulders of his business a \$500,000 job of honor. He has already paid off \$100,000 and has a profitable business to continue. Senator Clark of Montana, says that he is not worried about eastern competitors, and that the big railroad enterprise will go through. Private Frank Flint was killed by being thrown from his horse at the President's camp last week. He had been drinking, and was reeling with his comrade. It is said that some Americans have struck a rich field of oil near the shore of the Red Sea in Egypt. Under date of February 24 it is said that fighting has begun in Constantinople. There are reports of historic drama and these reports were reported from Cape Town in 1899. Glanville not Epidemic Dr. J. R. Shaw, the veterinary surgeon who was sent to Walluku to inspect reported cases of glanville among horses, has returned and he reports that there is no danger of an epidemic, though he found two cases of the disease. One of these was found at the Kihel plantation and one in the Iao stables at Walluku. The source of the disease in either case could not be traced. One of the horses was a Hawaiian-bred and the other was brought here several years ago from the Mainland. Both of them are now dead. Changes of Capt. 114. Captain Peck has been succeeded as master of the schooner Occidental by Captain Luberz, late of the schooner Fortuna, and will soon take command of the new four-masted schooner now building at Peralta for Captain Mattheus. The late mate of the Occidental, taken the Fortuna. Captain Luberz is the command of the schooner Laura May, vice Hanson. Captain Gow is the new captain of the freight transport Wyndel, succeeding Captain Carmer who is returning to England.



# LEGISLATORS BACK FROM MOLOKAI

(From Monday's Daily.)

**B**ACK from Molokai, weary and searick, forty members of the Senate and House of the Legislature of Hawaii returned at midnight. Two days were spent in investigating the conditions of the unfortunate people who are compelled to stay on that island. The Legislature left Friday night on the W. G. Hall.

The trip to Molokai was a hard one for the members of the House and the Senate, at least for those who were not sailors, but the return trip was much harder. Nearly all were more or less troubled with mal de mer and many a legislator wished that he had let his brother worker go in his place.

Testimony of a score of witnesses was taken and the evils existing at present were clearly brought out. Leper settlements and the committee visited personally all of the public buildings and the store, where they made a thorough investigation.

Others of the committee went to the settlement at Kalawao, while others went to the water works supply. Careful and searching was the investigation, and no stone was left unturned in their search for facts. The hospital intended for the use of anyone sick or helpless was poorly ventilated. The walls are of rough painted boards and the rooms were devoid of any furniture. In the hotel adjoining and intended as an auxiliary to the hospital the rooms were about eight feet by ten feet in size, with painted interiors. They were clean and though not furnished were inviting. There are eight of these rooms, all open out on a lanai which runs completely around the building.

A visit to the taro patches revealed the fact that there was about fifty acres of land under cultivation and this was not enough to supply the settlement. If water is made available there is about 300 acres of good level land suitable for raising taro. If this were done it would be possible to take care of the settlement so far as taro is concerned, and a great saving in rice and flour would be effected for the Board of Health.

The water works are situated on the side of a hill about 800 feet above the sea level and about four miles distant from Kalawao and consist of a small cement reservoir which catches the water from two or three small streams wholly dependent upon the surface water. From this an eight-inch pipe leads down into the valley and this is inadequate for the number of people. Even this was not doing its full duty, for when the committee reached the reservoir the screens protecting the mouth of the pipe were stopped up with leaves and moss and only about a two-thirds head of water was running down the main.

This will be remedied by laying a larger pipe and putting into place a screen that will be self-cleaning.

Investigation at the Board of Health store showed that a fair supply of staple articles were kept on hand and that the prices were not exorbitant, in many instances being below the prices obtaining in Honolulu.

Various charges were brought against Superintendent Reynolds by lepers, their chief cause of complaint being that he was negligent in attending to their wants when they were made known to him.

The investigation was carried on entirely in the Hawaiian language, and when the committee convened in Berea hall it was packed with lepers of all ages. The legislators were warmly welcomed and were looked upon as a source of relief from the present conditions. The fact that they were careful in going to the bottom of all complaints seemed to gain the respect of the lepers, who took every opportunity to assist them.

If the laws are enacted which the members of the House and Senate stand pledged to enact, the lepers will be given an opportunity to govern themselves before July 1, and the results of their self-government will be watched with interest.

As a fitting close to the two days of toil the members of the committee and the press had some exciting experiences when taking their departure from the island. A heavy trade wind had been blowing nearly all of yesterday and the surf made it impossible for a small boat to land from the steamer. When it was found necessary to get word to the captain to go around to Kalawao, where the surf was not so great, the booming of the surf effectively prevented any conversation between the boat's crew and those on shore.

A kukoa was found who volunteered to swim through the boiling water to the boat and convey the message and when he plunged into the water none on shore expected to see him reach the boat alive. But native proficiency in swimming prevailed and slowly but surely he made his way through the surf, breasting the waves until he was pulled into the boat by willing hands.

Horses were brought into service and all went to the other end of the island, where the embarkation took place. All were compelled to make their way around a precipitous cliff and descend to the water's edge, where at the risk of their lives they jumped as the opportunity presented itself into the small boats waiting for them. All were landed on the steamer's deck without mishap and a trip that had been a hard one for the members of the committee was past.

The work was commenced on Saturday morning when the people met in Berea hall.

When the room had quieted down Senator Kalanokʻi opened the discussion, saying: "We have come before you as members of the Legislature, and it is our desire to do all that is within our power to assist you and if within reason we will grant your prayers. We will listen to anything you have to say and we hope that your information will be

[such as to lead us to pass the necessary laws to aid you.]

As soon as Kalanokʻi finished his remarks, Thomas K. Nathaniel arose to his feet saying, "Allow me to inform you of our action taken not long ago when we resolved to present a petition to your honorable body, and we earnestly pray that you will answer our prayers, which were presented by the chairman of our committee."

The speaker was followed by W. K. Makakoa, who paid a glowing tribute to Senator Kalanokʻi. Turning to the Senator, he said: "Honorable Senator Kalanokʻi, who has been called by his beloved people 'The champion of Hawaii,' and to the Honorable Heckley and also members of the Senate and House who come here in answer to our call, we want to explain our prayers to you, and in the language of our dear Lord, I might say, 'it is love we cherish, not offerings.'"

"Just as it is written that many have been selected and few chosen, it is among you, many have sought for honors and some have been chosen. So now you have come among us and we ask you to do what is best for us."

"You come with one body and one mind to hear our petition, but we wish to remind you of an act in the past. Other committees coming here heard our prayers but heeded not. We beseech you to grant that which we have been refused before."

"The first of our many prayers is that you grant to us the right of self-government. You have all seen and heard petitions before, but we believe that if this prayer is granted, the differences heretofore existing will cease forever. These differences have been occasioned in two ways: by those who followed the advice of those sent here to run the Settlement, and by those who have not done so."

"To the latter class no attention has been paid, and it is this fact which has caused all of the trouble here. For instance, take the water supply; there are many persons so weak that they are unable to walk to the hydrant, although it is only twenty-five yards distant from their houses. We have repeatedly asked that pipes be laid into these homes of the unfortunate, but of no avail."

"Here is yet another important matter. Lepers are compelled to pay at the rate of \$2 per cord for wood for fuel purposes. They generally buy one-half cord and the \$1 given to the secretary is supposed to be turned over to the school. I have known people to be compelled to go without wood for three months at a time, just because the secretary would put off from day to day the fulfillment of the order. During the lapse of time the people were obliged to go without being able to even cook the food, for the wood?" asked Emmeluth.

"Lepers do at \$2 per cord in the Waia valley," replied the speaker. Representative Hoogs asked Makakoa to name the persons who had been delayed when they had ordered wood and was given the following names: J. F. Mau, Kamaoka, Kahohe Kama, J. K. Kahohe, and J. H. Wahneke, who had gone without wood for five months after placing his order.

"Who is secretary at the present time?" interposed Emmeluth. "A man by the name of Pierce, who is blind and can neither read nor write," was the answer. The witness did not know if he was appointed by the Board of Health or not but thought that if it was left to the people, they could elect a better one.

The above testimony was taken before the witness was sworn, so the oath as follows was administered: "You swear that in the matter for which this Court of Inquiry is convened, you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

The witness then testified that he was a leper, over 40 years of age, and had been a resident of the Leper Settlement for ten years. He stated that he was married, though his wife was not with him, and that he was the father of three children. What little means he had, he had long ago given to his children, and on the island he was unable to do any work. Occasionally through the kindness of the captain of the police he was permitted to prosecute cases in court and picked up about \$25 per month that way.

Makakoa claimed in response to an inquiry that he had nothing personal against the agent of the Board of Health and that all grievances were covered in the petition. Continuing, he said: "I have never had any trouble about obtaining my wood, but the food is bad. The flour is the poorest possible grade and it is all we can do to cook it. The salmon we get is not fit for a dog most of it consisting of dry pieces of tail. The canned beef is putrid and when a can is opened the stench is awful. The fresh beef is little better, for it is badly bruised and often reaches us in bad condition. We would much prefer to have canned salmon."

"The Board of Health claims one-fourth of all the taro we raise and does not pay for it. We prefer to have it made into palai, and that is why we want our wives and slaves down here, for many of us are unable to do it, owing to the coldness of our hands."

Frederick raised the hearts of the lepers by saying that the Legislature would do all it could for them, and resumed his seat amid loud voiced thanks. Kalanokʻi asked if all were unanimous in the request that the pol allowance be raised to 25 pounds per week; if they wanted 12 pounds of good flour and 12 pounds of good beef. The assent was unanimous and left little doubt of the unanimity of their desires.

R. M. Kaoso, chairman of the petition committee, stated that they were all present but one and stood ready to individually support the prayers contained therein.

Concerning the prayer for \$10 in clothing he said that all did not need clothing but many needed other things, and if they had this money they would be able to get what they wanted. A suit cost \$2 and if they only desired a pair of trousers they could not obtain credit for the balance but were compelled to take all.

His testimony it was ascertained that the Board of Health did not maintain a charge for the burial of the dead. "But," said Kaoso, "if I should die it was known that before death I owned valuable horses and had been away, then the recipient of the money would be compelled to defray the expenses."

Graves of those buried by the Board of Health are neglected, and the graves are made a starting charge if time when he said: "Many are sent here by the Board of Health who are not lepers or at least they are cured soon after arrival and are not permitted to depart. The following are the names of some of those who are not in the settlement: A. Kamaoka, J. H. Kahohe, J. K. Kahohe, Charles Tanaka, K. K. Kahohe, A. Kahohe, and W. K. Kahohe. Many are sent here by the Board of Health who are not lepers or at least they are cured soon after arrival and are not permitted to depart. The following are the names of some of those who are not in the settlement: A. Kamaoka, J. H. Kahohe, J. K. Kahohe, Charles Tanaka, K. K. Kahohe, A. Kahohe, and W. K. Kahohe."

The scene was pitiful in the extreme at this time, as several fathers leading their sons by the hand hurried up to the side of the speaker and entreated that their children be taken away from the place of their confinement. One of the reasons assigned for wanting money in lieu of cloth was to enable them to purchase postage stamps, which they were compelled to buy as annexation.

Concerning the importation of wine into the Settlement the witness said that wine drinkers were just as much slave to the habit as an opium smoker, and he did not believe it should be taken away from them. A unanimous vote was taken supporting this statement.

He expressed himself in favor of a home being established for the lepers, but he said that if this was done that it should be situated somewhere else, possibly in Honolulu.

"But all this will have to come from some source besides the Board of Health," he said, "for they know nothing of our true condition. They come here to make an inspection and instead of doing so, they get on their horses and return to their ship. They do not make any examination and therefore do not know anything about us."

The witness was dismissed and Emmeluth addressed them as follows: "We hope to give you self-government by July 1, and you can then do as you wish for yourselves. You will be able to eradicate the present causes of complaint, as you will have full charge. The land will belong to all alike and you can do with it as you please."

These sentiments were loudly applauded and J. K. Nathaniel stepped forward to testify. He spoke highly of Mr. Reynolds, saying that he had never known or heard of a case where a leper was neglected or where the Board of Health regulated any of the conditions of the settlement. He said that whenever a report of any difficulty was made to him that Reynolds did all he could to adjust the difficulties.

Nathaniel said that he was a leper, 42 years old and was spending his seventh year on the island. He was brought to the Settlement as a leper and was married but did not have any children. He taught school in Kalapaupa and received the sum of \$20 per month for his services.

The school was attended by fifty-one children of all ages and the elementary studies were taught. Concerning other troubles he agreed with the speaker preceding him.

R. M. Kaoso, when brought before the committee in the afternoon, said that he was 35 years old and had been a resident of the Settlement for five years as a leper. From his long experience in the Settlement he was able to give much additional information. He claimed that many petitions had been sent to the Board of Health but that they had always been ignored.

In his opinion, about 10 per cent of the people only were able to do manual labor, but notwithstanding this fact he thought that if they were given the right to govern themselves that the well and strong would be able to care for the sick and helpless.

"We have only been examined once in five years and the last time this took place the physicians pronounced four persons clean and yet they are still here," he said, "and to the best of my knowledge they are perfectly healthy. They are Imihio, Kapahu, Bessie McMillan and Kanani."

"So far as the store is concerned, I went there about three months ago, to buy some fresh potatoes and was asked to pay five cents per pound for them. I could not afford that price, so went without. C. H. is also held at an exorbitant price."

Ambrose K. Hutchinson proved an interesting and instructive witness with much valuable testimony. He had been a resident of the Settlement for 22 years, being brought here when he was 20 years old. He had made a careful study of the conditions existing and as he had sufficient income to live on, he was able to do this to a good advantage.

"I have not seen the petition sent to your honorable body and do not know its contents."

The petition was read to the witness section by section and his opinion asked concerning the merits of the different prayers.

"I am really the father of the first clause," he continued, "for long ago I argued in favor of local self-government. Concerning the prayer to restrain the Board of Health from claiming any share in the taro produced, I think that rule 15 of the Board of Health regulations of 1893 should be lived up to and the regulation enforced."

"To enforce the Board of Health not to demand any share in the taro would be good in one way and bad in another. To force the Board of Health to care for the lepers free of charge would be good in one way and bad in another. If this were done it would be imposed upon; for people from other islands would send freight here for the lepers to use for trading purposes."

"I do not approve of the Board of Health painting and whitewashing the buildings of the lepers, either, for there are plenty of able-bodied men in this Settlement to do that kind of work. If they will turn the paint it will be all that is necessary."

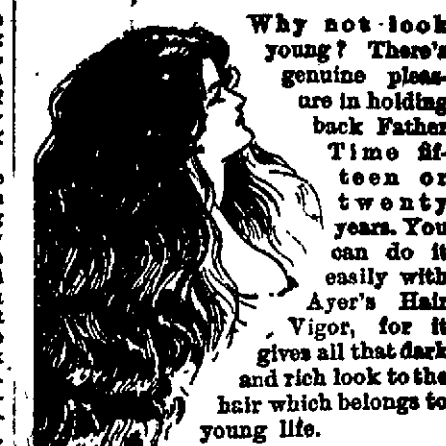
"I am in doubt as to the advisability of giving the children of leprosy parents a full food allowance for if such an act be taken now, when they grow up they will demand more, and the time will come when the Legislature will be unable to supply their demands."

"Under the allowance of the Government the lepers are provided with an allowance of \$10 worth of cloth per year, and this is plenty to keep them in clothing. If this were turned into cash the people here would spend the money foolishly and would be half clad all of the time."

"I am a taro planter myself and in 1928 I proposed that the taro be converted into palai and a factory was started which was successful. Mr. Reynolds, for the Board of Health, demanded for my action and ordered us to quit manufacturing palai. The Board of Health then took it up but not long afterwards abandoned it."

"When the Board of Health wanted anything they simply took it. I had a good thing called 'Angie's' and it was a good half pint when a policeman called at my door and asked me if I had any taro. I told him that I did not have any and he replied that he had seen the taro patch and wanted all that I had. He said that he would be back to order the superintendent and asked me if the taro was not fit for use. He took it all away and I have never received any compensation for it."

General Edmund Wildman, of United States Consul General's office, who left his post at Honolulu on the 1st of March and embarked on the City of Rio de Janeiro January 22 have little hope of his having escaped. His brother, Edwin Wildman, who is now



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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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In this city, and who was formerly Vice Consul under Rounsville Wildman in Hongkong, is still cherishing the belief that the Consul General and his family may have taken to a life-boat which has been blown out of the harbor, and that they may yet be heard from.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wildman, who are now at the Everett House, communicated with San Francisco after the news of the disaster reached this city and spent an anxious day in the vain hope that some definite news of the missing family might arrive.

Mr. Wildman was in a very despondent mood last night. "There can be no doubt," said he, "that my brother's name is mentioned in the stories of the disaster. I received only a short while ago a letter from him saying that he and his family were going to sail on January 22. The other evening I dined with Third Assistant Secretary of State Cridler and he also had a letter from my brother saying he would sail on January 22."

"It is a remarkable thing that this steamer was my brother's pet and he always made it a point to sail on her when crossing the Pacific. When I was last in Hongkong he wanted me to sail on her, too—he was so fond of her. I sailed, however, last November, on the Coptic. The Rio de Janeiro was the oldest and smallest vessel of the line and I preferred to sail on a larger and modern ship. My brother would take the trouble to miss a steamer in order to go on that ship."

"Captain William Ward, the commander of the ship, was reputed to be about the most popular officer in the employ of the line. The fact that he was in charge induced a good many to sail on that particular vessel. My brother was a great friend of Captain Ward. On this trip he took the entire family, consisting of his wife, his two children, Rounsville Wildman, Jr., 3 years old, and Dorothy, 3 years old. They also had with them Katie O'Brien, the children's nurse, whom they took out from San Francisco several years ago. My brother has worked very hard and his family have been under a strain since those troublesome times in China began."

"He was much in need of a leave of absence and thought that the health of the children would be benefited by a change. I understand he was to have returned to Hongkong in about three months. I expected to get a telegram from him upon the arrival of the vessel, telling me whether he would come on to New York or whether I should go to Washington, which was his real destination, to meet him."

Mr. Wildman said that his brother had left Vice Consul William Aldrich, a brother-in-law, in charge of affairs while he sailed for this country.

Mr. Wildman said that Mrs. Rounsville Wildman was a granddaughter of the late Luchus Foote, the War Governor of Missouri, who had to leave that State because of his strong Unionist sympathies and went to San Francisco, where he afterwards became United States Senator. His son, W. W. Foote, Mrs. Wildman's uncle, is now in this city.

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HONG KONG MARU	APRIL 10	DORIC	APRIL 10
CHINA	APRIL 14	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 14
DORIC	APRIL 18	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 18
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	COPTIC	MAY 4
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 18	AMERICA MARU	MAY 22
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Attorney Paul Neumann has returned from San Francisco, where he has been for some time looking up legal matters in the Carson-Claudine case.

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